

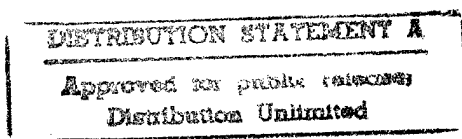
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7 February 1985

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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7 February 1985

## USSR REPORT

### POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

PONOMAREV HEADS PARTY DELEGATION TO SWISS CP

Meets With SPL Delegation

LD131858 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Geneva December 13 TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Ponomarev, which is staying here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Swiss Party of Labor, had a meeting in Geneva with a delegation of SPL headed by the party's secretary General Armand Magnin. A pressward [as received] statement published today says that the representatives of the two parties exchanged information on the policy and activities of their parties. In the course of the meeting special attention was given to the worsening of the international situation, the spiraling of the arms race and mounting threat of nuclear war as a result of the imperialist policy of confrontation instigated by the Reagan administration.

Both sides expressed deep concern over this aggressive policy which is illustrated, in particular, by the latest NATO decisions and the deployment in a number of West European countries of new American medium-range nuclear missiles that pose a serious threat to all the peoples of Europe and to universal peace. The representatives of the CPSU and the SPL condemned the runaway anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign designed to cover up this policy.

They hold that the intensification of struggle for universal peace would open up the road to peaceful coexistence and the strengthening of peace and is the most pressing task of all peace forces.

A basis for serious and concrete talks is offered by the numerous proposals made by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states, which play the leading role in this struggle, including the Soviet Union's recent proposal to the United States to enter new talks that would encompass the entire set of questions concerning nuclear and space arms.

The two sides condemned U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries, in particular, Central America and confirmed solidarity with all peoples struggling for their independence, national sovereignty and social progress.

The representatives of the CPSU and the SPL stressed the importance of further developing cooperation between the USSR and Switzerland. They declared for strengthening relations between the two parties on the basis of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and of observing the principle of each party's equality and independence.

#### Delegation Returns

PM191619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, returned to Moscow 15 December from a visit to Switzerland at the invitation of the Swiss Labor Party.

CSO: 1812/93

INTERNATIONAL

VREMYA COMMENTARY ON U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN SPACE

LD202356 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Commentary by A. Druzhinin from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] According to the NEW YORK TIMES, just before the new year the Reagan administration has decided to remind people again of its "star wars" program. It has announced that the flight of the Discovery reusable spacecraft, set for 23 January, pursues purely military objectives and will be conducted amid exceptional secrecy.

Look at this drawing of military action in near-earth space. [video shows front cover of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT depicting military hardware in action in space, and artists' impression of star wars on an inside page] This is how the UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT imagines space will be used in the future.

Attempts are being made to instill in Americans the thought that the militarization of space is inevitable, thus justifying the dangerous plans for turning it into an arena of the arms race which the Washington administration is hatching. Mind you, it is not just a matter of plans: Practical steps are also being taken to develop armaments for space. The setting up a joint space command is in full swing at the Pentagon. In the hands of this command are to be concentrated the drafting and implementation of plans for the militarization of space. The American military intends to spend enormous sums on reaching this goal--at least \$1 trillion. [video shows people in street, Pentagon building, model of the Shuttle spacecraft]

In order to mislead, the public, the Reagan administration is continuing to assert that the militarization of space is supposedly necessary to guarantee the security of the United States, to protect America with a reliable space shield allegedly capable of defending it against any nuclear missile strike. Many Americans realize, however, that Washington is preparing for star wars for purposes which are far from being defensive, and they do not conceal their serious alarm. [video shows Druzhinin standing in street, microphone in hand]

Space weapons tests should be banned, writes the NEW YORK TIMES, reflecting these sentiments. The process of extending the arms race to space, stresses the newspaper, must be halted before it becomes irreversible. [video shows newspaper article, models of space rockets]

CSO: 1807/159

INTERNATIONAL

LCY DISCUSSION OF 'DIFFICULTIES, SHORTCOMINGS' REPORTED

PM271610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Summing Up the Discussion"]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Dec TASS--The results of the partywide discussion begun in June on the initiative of the LCY Central Committee are being summed up in LCY republic and Kraj organizations. The attention of the participants in the discussion is centered on a broad range of questions linked with increasing the effectiveness of intraparty work, further developing socialist self-management, and fulfilling urgent socioeconomic tasks.

It was noted at a League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee plenum held in Zagreb that the partywide discussion has on the whole been frank, comprehensive, and critical in character. It has promoted the galvanization of party organizations' work to fulfill the tasks set by the 12th LCY Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

During the discussion, as was pointed out at the plenum, particularly forceful stress has been placed on the importance of further increasing the LCY's leading role in the life of Yugoslav society and the need to strengthen the unity of the party's ranks in every way. The results of the discussion testify to the working people's readiness to struggle with the LCY at their head to overcome the difficulties and shortcomings which have emerged in the process of the country's development.

To strengthen the LCY's ideological and political unity and increase its capability for action, it was noted at a League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee plenum in Ljubljana, it is necessary to consistently implement the principle of democratic centralism--the most important principle of intraparty life. It was stressed that the material from the partywide discussion must form a good foundation for elaborating a draft platform for the 13th LCY Congress.

As the Yugoslav press reports, the results of the partywide discussion will be summed up at a regular LCY Central Committee plenum to be held in January next year.

CSO: 1807/156

INTERNATIONAL

PAKISTAN REFERENDUM ON ISLAMIZATION SEEN AS 'FARCE'

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 p 5

[Commentary by Veniamin Shurygin: "Under the Muzzles of Automatics"]

[Text] In Pakistan a referendum took place on the question of support for the policy of "Islamization" being conducted by the Zia-ul-Haq regime--a conversion of many aspects of socioeconomic and political life of the country to a religious basis. According to official data, only half of the voters participated in the referendum, the majority of whom answered positively.

It was not difficult to predict such an outcome to the referendum, carried out under the conditions of an existing law on the military position in the country, a ban on the activity of political parties and mass public organizations and cruel persecution of all political opponents of the regime.

The question itself, submitted for the referendum, was formulated in such a way that a negative answer to it practically signified a rejection of religion. Therefore, the mass of illiterate Pakistanis--95 percent of whom are Muslims, could hardly decide to say "no."

The military regime took additional measures to suppress the voices of protest from the opposition, boycotting the referendum. Any agitation, whether for a negative vote or for a refusal to participate in it, was forbidden.

In short, everything was done so that the referendum would be a sure thing for Zia-ul-Haq.

But why was such a farce necessary for the Pakistani Government? First of all, to color the unsightly facade of the usurpation of power by the dictatorial regime, to give it an appearance of legitimacy. As it was officially announced, the positive results of the referendum automatically extended Zia-ul-Haq's tenure as president for another 5 years.

It would seem that similar "democratic" steps were urged for the regime by its Washington patrons, who render multibillion dollar military and economic aid to Pakistan and who deliver a growing amount of modern weaponry. From time to time questions are asked, for example, as to how one can reconcile the profuse talk of the U.S. administration, representing itself as the "defender" of human rights, with its touching concern for the Pakistan military regime which

rules the country with the knout and the bullet, violating even the most elementary democratic norms.

It is impossible to view the referendum, carried out under the muzzles of automatics, as the verdict of the Pakistani people, as their approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the current military regime. This action only reflects the uncertainty and the fear of the current Pakistan Government in the face of growing mass movement demanding a restoration of democracy.

CSO: 1807/162

INTERNATIONAL

PRAVDA CITES BUSINESS WEEK ON NEED FOR IMPROVED TRADE TIES

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 14 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[TASS item: "Thaw Would Set in If..."]

[Text] New York, December 13, TASS.--U.S. businessmen stand for normalisation of trade and economic relations with the USSR and against artificial barriers in the way of these links.

A thaw will set in in U.S.-Soviet economic relations, if the Reagan administration takes a more realistic stand, the BUSINESS WEEK magazine said. An improvement in relations between the two countries, the magazine continued, is impeded by the U.S. act on export control which grossly discriminates against the Soviet Union in the commercial field.

The White House has more than once banned delivery of plant to the USSR in violation of the contracts U.S. companies signed with Moscow, which greatly damaged their interests. Annulling Caterpillar Tractor Company's license for a sale of pipelaying machines to the USSR inflicted big losses on the company. BUSINESS WEEK quoted D. Andreas, chairman of the board of directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company and co-chairman of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, as saying that clouds gather over business when it is impossible to guarantee a contract. Mr Andreas also said that the two countries could develop commercial and economic links to mutual advantage.

The magazine said that the recent Soviet visit by the leaders of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council, which unites some 220 U.S. companies, and the talks they had in Moscow were an indicator of American businessmen's growing interest in improving U.S.-Soviet trade and economic relations. The Soviet Union is ready to promote improvements in these relations, they said. That is evidenced by the visit to the USSR by A. Hammer, president and chairman of the board of directors of Occidental Petroleum Company, who has transacted mutually advantageous business with the Soviet Union for many years.

American-Soviet trade could grow, the magazine continued, if Washington were more flexible. The magazine said, referring to O. Westington, deputy assistant secretary for foreign trade, that the administration was not reviewing its policy of trade control.

(PRAVDA, December 14. In full.)

CSO: 1812/92

INTERNATIONAL

PUBLICATIONS OF UKRAINIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE SURVEYED

Moscow NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 84 pp 205-208

[Article by V. A. Vradiy: "On the Scientific-Research work of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Institute on Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries"]

[Text] The UkSSR Academy of Sciences Institute on Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries (ISEPZS AN UkSSR) was formed in October of 1978. At the present time the ISEPZS is comprised of 11 scientific sections. There are 74 scientific colleagues working in its collective, including 13 doctors and 45 candidates of sciences. Academician A. N. Shlepakov of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences heads the institute. During the period of 1979-1983, the scientific collective has published around 70 monographic research works, 4 editions of the interdepartmental collection of works "The Foreign World: Socio-Political and Economic Problems,"<sup>1</sup> and has held several all-union and republic conferences and symposia. The colleagues of the ISEPZS have participated in the work of a number of international scientific forums.

As a scientific institution of an integrated and interdisciplinary character which unifies the efforts of historians, economists, philosophers and jurists, the ISEPZS is called upon in its activity to combine fundamentalism with timely reaction to the ideological and socio-economic processes taking place in the world. The development of two projects at the request of UNESCO--"Social Factors of Endogenous Scientific Development" (completed in 1983) and "Global Ecological Problems and Instilling a Sense of Citizenship"--particularly requires such an approach.

The institute performs research on such problems as the methodology of comprehensive analysis of the socio-political and economic development of foreign countries, the basic tendencies in the evolution of the world capitalist economy and the structural shifts taking place in it, regional aspects of the past and present of liberated countries, international-legal and economic questions on protection of the natural environment in the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea regions, increasing the effectiveness of international scientific-technical ties, etc. The problematics of increasing the effectiveness of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member states and border cooperation of the fraternal countries is also studied.

Much attention is given to the study of internationalization of the social conditions for the class struggle in the capitalist countries, socio-political

factors in strengthening the world socialist system and the growth of its influence on world development, questions of ideological opposition, and national problems in foreign countries.

The national question and migration processes in the foreign world are also studied. The author's collective of the institute has published a work clarifying the social nature of international conflicts and their interrelation with state policies of the developed capitalist countries.<sup>2</sup> In the course of studying the social and national structure of the capitalist countries and the place and role of national minorities and immigrants in their socio-economic development, close attention is given to the social face of these groups, and particularly to the evolution of their place in the structure of bourgeois society, to the living and working conditions of representatives of ethno-national and immigrant groups, and to a disclosure of the forms and methods of discrimination against them in the economic and political spheres.<sup>3</sup>

The collective work which has been prepared for the press and entitled "The Working Class and the National Question in Countries of Western Europe and North America (60's-80's)" is devoted to the problems of the relations of the working class in the countries of the capitalist world and its avant garde--the communist parties--to the national question in these countries, as well as to a study of their position in the national movements and an analysis of the struggle for improvement of the socio-economic position of the national minorities and immigrants.

The collective work entitled "National Minorities and Immigrants in the Modern Capitalist World" was published in 1983 (with the participation of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ethnography Institute). A number of problems require additional theoretical interpretation within this sphere. For example, in the presence of generalized interpretations of assimilation, there still remain unresolved questions of the definition of its criteria and levels.

The sphere of scientific interests of the institute's colleagues also includes an analysis of predictions in international relations and organization and development of cultural contacts with their colleagues abroad. The study of these problems is provided by long-range plans.

The institute has begun the development of a new direction in the study of national problematics--the historiography of national relations in the developed capitalist countries. A special monograph has been published on this topic<sup>4</sup>, and a number of studies contain sections dealing with this topic which have been prepared by institute colleagues.<sup>5</sup>

The result of research on such important aspects of the problem of deepening class contradictions under conditions of state-monopolistic capitalism as the socio-economic and political discrimination against the workers, their struggle for their rights, the role and place of the professional unions in bourgeois society, basic directions in anti-union activity and discriminatory anti-labor legislation, intensification of exploitation of hired labor by transnational corporations has been the publication of a series of collective and individual works.<sup>6</sup>

A traditional direction in the research of institute colleagues is the in-depth study of problems associated with the history of the development and strengthening of international ties and the international labor solidarity movement, as well as the revolutionary traditions of proletarian organizations acting under the ideological leadership of the Communist International. A number of works illuminate bilateral or regional international proletarian ties, as well as individual periods or activities of a certain mass organization for worker solidarity.<sup>7</sup>

Based on the research of the institute colleagues and their accumulated experience and attracting specialists from the scientific centers of Moscow and other cities within the Soviet Union whose work is coordinated by the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on the problem of "The History of the International Workers and the National-Liberation Movements" (chairman--Academician B. N. Ponomarev) and its republic section (chairman--UkSSR Academy of Sciences Academician A. N. Shlepakov), the institute is the first in the country to implement the publication of a series of collective works entitled "From the History of the International Workers' Solidarity Movement." This series encompasses the period from the victory of Great October to the present day, exposes the theoretical and organizational bases of the movement and generalizes the valuable international experience of the revolutionary struggle by the workers of the world.

The first two volumes of the series which have been published<sup>8</sup> have been very highly evaluated by the Soviet and foreign scientific community. As noted in the article by Academician B. B. Piotrovskiy and Doctor of Historical Sciences V. A. Tishkov entitled "Summary of Research by Soviet Historians in the 10th Five-Year Period," the indicated research "has enriched Soviet historiography and "given an integral picture of the proletarian solidarity of the Soviet people and the workers of foreign countries in the post-October period."<sup>9</sup> They were awarded the Prize imeni D. Z. Manuil'skiy of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences.

In 1983 the institute published a collection of scientific works entitled "Mass Solidarity Movements: Traditions and Current Times."

The monograph by B. M. Zabarko and A. A. Makarenko entitled "Proletarian Solidarity in Action" and the third book in the series entitled "International Solidarity of Workers in the Struggle Against Fascism and the Threat of War. 1933-1939" are planned for publication in the current year. An author's collective headed by A. N. Shlepakov is working on writing the fourth book in this series, devoted to the years 1939-1945.

Research on social-structural changes and processes of political consolidation in the countries of the socialist alliance is being conducted at the institute.<sup>10</sup> Specifically, work has been completed in conjunction with a group of scientists from the Institute of Social Sciences of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee on a collective work entitled "Tendencies of Social Development in the European Socialist Countries," in which colleagues of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences ISEPZS have written sections devoted to the problems of

replenishing the working class and the intelligentsia and the ideological struggle surrounding these processes. The institute speech presented at the 9th International Congress of Slavists is at the heart of this research.<sup>11</sup>

The results of the study of regularities and peculiarities of the current stage of socio-economic and political development of the liberated countries and an analysis of the transformations in the developing countries under conditions of the struggle against imperialist encroachments on their sovereignty and independence have been reflected in the collective work which is currently being prepared for publication and edited by I. F. Chernikov entitled "The Developing Countries of Asia and Africa in the Struggle Against Imperialism and Neocolonialism." This work analyzes the role and place of the Organization of United Nations and its specialized institutions in strengthening sovereignty, solving problems of industrialization and implementing agrarian reform in the young independent states.<sup>12</sup>

We must note that although the basic principle of building the thematics of the institute is problem-oriented and not centered around specific countries, the greatest attention is devoted to individual regions. This relates specifically to the countries of the Near and Far East. The internal socio-economic processes in these states and the historical ties with them have become the object of study.<sup>13</sup> The published works criticize the aggressive policy of the USA in the Near East and expose the military-political alliance of Washington with Tel-Aviv which is so dangerous for the cause of peace.<sup>14</sup>

A notable place in the thematics of the institute and the creative plans of its colleagues has been given to the problematics of the ideological opposition of the two social systems on problems of war and peace,<sup>15</sup> as well as to an exposure of the theoretical inconsistency of bourgeois and revisionist conceptions and courses directed at misinterpreting the theory and practice of real socialism, and specifically intra-national relations within the USSR.

A series of monographs have been published which argumentatively expose the ideology and practice of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism. The processes of fascization of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism are being studied, and in connection with this the role and place of neofascism in the global strategy of international imperialism is being exposed.

The monographic work<sup>17</sup> critically analyzes the history of the criminal anti-people's activity of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism from the time of the civil war to the present day. Work is being completed on yet another monograph dealing with this problem and entitled "Counterrevolution for Export."

A number of the published works analyze and expose the subversive anti-Soviet activity of reactionary emigre centers and their propaganda services.<sup>18</sup>

Works exposing the role of zionism in the system of imperialism have also been published.<sup>19</sup> The publication of the monograph entitled "Zionism Versus Socialism and the National-Liberation Movement" is planned for 1984.

Among the books prepared by the institute colleagues and submitted for publication by the republic we may name the following: "The Light of the Great Victory Will Not Dim. Exposure of the Bourgeois-Nationalist Falsifications

of the History of World War II," "Crisis of Foreign Ukrainian Bourgeois Nationalist Organizations at the Current State," "Zionism--The Enemy of Peace, Socialism and Social Progress," "In Whose Voice do the Foreign Radio Commentator Saboteurs Speak," "The Place and Role of Nationalist Clerics in the Plans of Reaction," and others.

The institute works closely with scientific institutions of a similar profile within the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences--the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, the Institute on the USA and Canada, the Institute of Eastern Studies, and the Ethnography Institute. Scientists from the ISEPZS participate in the development of fundamental research on "World History", "The International Labor Movement. Questions of Theory and Practice," etc.

The UkSSR Academy of Sciences ISEPZS also coordinates scientific research on social and economic problems of foreign countries performed by UkSSR institutes and VUZes. Three scientific councils of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences operate on its basis, including one on problems of "History of the International Workers and National-Liberation Movement," and "Criticism of Bourgeois Ideological Conceptions." The scope of joint research conducted with a number of scientific institutions in the European socialist countries is constantly being expanded. Thus, the cooperation with the Institute of Social Sciences of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (city of Koshitse) is quite promising. Joint research is being conducted on a strong contractual basis with the Institute of Social Sciences of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee on topics of mutual interest.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. The periodical organ of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences ISEPZS, founded in 1980 reflects the topical directionality of the research conducted at the institute and beyond its boundaries whose purpose is to expose the regular traits of the current development of the world of socialism, the developing countries and the capitalist countries, as well as the ideological struggle.
2. "State Policy and the Exacerbation of National Relations in the Capitalist Countries," A. N. Shlepakov, head of author's collective. Kiev, 1979.
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12322

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S., VATICAN SAID TO USE RELIGION FOR ANTI-SOVIET ENDS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 84 p 6

[Article by N. Koval'skiy: "Religious Camouflage of Imperialist Policy"]

[Text] Imperialist circles often try to justify their implementation of policy "from a position of strength" by their notions of a certain "moral order." Such efforts are a unique reaction to the growing conviction of world public opinion about the immorality and inhumanity of the militaristic course of the USA and NATO stemming from their allowing the proliferation of nuclear warfare and first application of weapons of mass destruction.

In trying to give an appropriate ideological framework to their program of expansion and world supremacy as proclaimed by the most aggressive forces of the USA in the early 80's, American leaders have turned in their propagandist goals to religious phraseology and to speculation in religion.

In this case, while implementing a militaristic and hegemonist course in the international arena, the US ruling circles have begun to show considerable interest in cooperation, particularly with conservative Catholic forces.

The "moralists" from Washington are ever more often resorting to manipulation of religious consciousness, thereby pursuing three main goals. First, to justify their aggressive intentions in the international arena in the eyes of part of the people; second, to attract to their side the masses of faithful and other categories of religious circles; third, to give a religious-ideological bases to the concept of the anticommunist, antisoviet "crusade"--in a word, to create a sort of religious curtain which would hide the true intentions of the imperialist powers.

Rhetoric on religious topics is generously used to flavor the pretensions for America's exclusive role in the modern world, for its leadership, and for controlling the fate of peoples and dictating its will to everyone everywhere. The "missionary role" of the USA stems from the fact, writes political scientist H. D. Crockett, that "God protects America in all matters." Americans are proclaimed to be the nation selected by God, which is destined to save the Earth's population from all evil. The President himself affirms that his policy is the only one "favored by the Almighty." In any case, as the WASHINGTON POST has reported, he "has had occasion to affirm directly or indirectly that, in his opinion, his career is guided by the hand of God."

Discussions of this sort, along with announcements that everything, they say, is in God's hands ("What God wants from each of us and from our world depends on him, and not on you and me," proclaimed R. Reagan) are rather convenient, since they make it possible to transfer to a "higher power" the responsibility for the results of the militaristic policy. Thus, the idea of "predeterminacy" is used as one of the means in the ideological arsenal of imperialism.

References to religion are used to substantiate the very content of this policy. For example, the struggle against socialism is presented as fight against "evil," which must be repelled with all force "at the will of the Holy Book and of Jesus Christ."

In accordance with this logic, the adherents of a religious world outlook are directed to believe that their chief enemies are the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and anyone who shares the communist ideals. Our country is proclaimed to be the "focus of evil," an "ill-intentioned empire," and the Soviet people are accused of lacking in moral and ethical principles on the basis that they are atheists in their overwhelming majority. Although, as we know, Soviet citizens in practice realize the freedom to espouse any religion or not to espouse any at all (this fact, by the way, has been publicly confirmed by American religious leaders who have visited our country). Nevertheless, the US ruling circles spare no black paint in coloring the position of religion and of the church in the Soviet Union.

The "religious" approach to the problem of relations with the Soviet Union hides far-reaching intentions. The French monthly MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE recently reported that the so-called "trilateral commission" consisting of representatives of influential circles from the USA, Western Europe and Japan and playing an important role in the development of imperialist strategy, sees a higher goal in "returning the great and immortal Russia to the fold of Christian society and market economics." This is where the temptation arises, notes the author, to follow the course of the "crusade" which may grow into a world war.

The religious argument is often used to "prove" the futility of efforts by participants in the anti-war movement, including numerous representatives of religious circles, in preventing war. The most zealous backers of militarism try to convince them that war will always exist, since that is how it is written in the holy books.

Deduced from the thesis on the inevitability of war is the necessity of winning it by means of application of nuclear weapons and, of course, by their first-strike application. The leader of the American rightist religious organization "Moral Majority" Falwell clearly fights for "Russia being destroyed with the aid of nuclear weapons." In regard to such opinions, American Professor Martin notes with alarm: "If certain faithful people nurture plans for the nuclear destruction of Russia, might not a political leader or general view his finger on the button as a tool of God's eternal plan?"

For the purpose of making public opinion in the West accustomed to the thought of the possibility of using nuclear weapons, the rightist circles proclaim these weapons as having the appropriate moral principle of Christianity, and even a means of keeping the peace. This is the tone expressed in particular

by the commander-in-chief of the united NATO armed forces in Europe, American General B. Rogers, who calls himself a Baptist.

He is upheld by the organ of the North Atlantic Alliance NATO REVIEW, which calls the policy of nuclear threats and placement of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe a tool of peace. The journal asks with feigned naivete: what amoral purpose does the anti-war movement see in all this if the nuclear weapons of the USA exist only for the purpose of preserving peace?

Using the biblical texts, the American rightist politicians and ideologists adapt them to their propagandistic scheme, which states that if the third world war is unleashed it will be Armageddon, the end of the world, after which the Kingdom of God, a world of heavenly bliss will be established, which evidently refers to boundless freedom for American capital. The WASHINGTON POST notes that the head of the US administration has said at least five times that Armageddon will take place in the lifetime of the current generation.

The use of religion for covering up Washington policy coincides with conservative shift in Vatican leadership, with its departure from the neutralist tendencies of the 60's-70's and with the increased frequency of attacks against socialism and against Marxist-Leninist teachings.

It is specifically through the prism of the struggle against Marxism that the "theology of liberation" has been most subject to denunciation on the part of the Vatican. This concept has become most widespread in Catholic circles of Latin America, and in a somewhat altered form also in the liberated countries of Africa. The numerous proponents of this ideological course of Catholicism have been accused of adherence to "Marxist analysis" and of allowing the "Marxist conception" to influence their approach to the teachings of Catholicism.

The denunciation of the "theology of liberation" and its followers by the Vatican serves the purpose of USA imperialist policy and of the military-dictatorship regimes in Latin America. It is aimed against the liberation forces in this region. It was evaluated by one of the leading Brazilian theologians of this movement, by a member of the Franciscan Order, as an anathema which differs little from the well-known Washington curses "in connection with the 'empire of evil' and addressed to entire countries gripped by the revolutionary passion."

The significance of this repressive Vatican action goes beyond the framework of denouncing the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the peoples of Latin America alone. In essence this is an effort to impose a universal prohibition on the participation of Catholics in the struggle of people's masses in the capitalist countries for political, social and spiritual liberation. This is an effort to "morally" justify from the standpoint of Catholic teachings the anti-popular face of modern capitalism and to give legitimacy to imperialist policy in the international arena.

Washington is perceiving with great satisfaction the new tonality which is becoming characteristic for the high Vatican leaders when the topic turns to the USA. The pope himself proclaims that Americans may be proud of the

"civil and social progress of American society." In this connection the Western press, naturally, posed the question of whether the Pope had forgotten about the mass unemployment in the USA, about the millions of poor Americans, and about the racial discrimination in this country.

The support on the part of the world center of Catholicism is perceived by American ruling circles as being quite valuable, especially if we consider the fact that in religious circles, including Catholic, not only in the USA but also in other countries there is a widespread critical attitude toward the course of Washington's foreign policy, as well as toward its positions in the military and social spheres. Thus, in the USA, where last year in its pastoral message the National Conference of Catholic Bishops publicly denounced the basic directions in the militaristic activity of the American administration, an outline for a new pastoral message has been published containing criticism aimed at the economic and social position of present-day America in which the difficulties experienced by Americans (unemployment, increase in the number of poor and homeless, etc.) are examined in connection with the governmental course in the arms race.

While the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in the USA represents a rather influential force which is not so easily "called to order" by means of peremptory cries or open repression, individual clergymen who dare to enter into conflict with the capital become the victims of harsh persecution. Recently the American press reported that in the state of Pennsylvania the Lutheran clergyman D. Roth invoked the wrath of the United States Steel Corporation for his support of the workers in their struggle against the enterprise owners. As a result, D. Roth is being threatened with defrocking, and the local sheriff has sentenced him to 90 days in jail.

Two processes which develop in parallel but which are interrelated are evident here. The first is the desire of the imperialist powers to make maximal use of the religious-ideological factor for realizing their plans in the sphere of world politics. The second is the counteraction of realistically thinking religious circles to these plans and their understanding of the ruinous effect which the imperialist policy of class repression, international brigandry, and pushing of the world toward the nuclear abyss has for all mankind.

12322

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INTERNATIONAL

VATICAN DOCUMENT ON CLASS STRUGGLE CALLED 'NEW STEP TO RIGHT'

LD272157 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Alekseyev writes:

Recently the Vatican published a new document called "Reconciliation and Penitence" which attracted the attention of the world press. The interest is generated not at all by the theological content of the document but by its ideological and political accents.

It is not by chance that this document is viewed as a new step taken by the Vatican to the right, as evidence of further departure from the line of the Ecumenical Council, of the strengthening in the leadership of the Catholic Church of conservative forces that would like to put an end to the influence of the liberal trends of the 1960's and 1970's in catholicism. "Reconciliation and Penitence," in effect, is an additional link in the chain of actions of the Holy See in suppressing dissidents in the Catholic Church, those Catholics and their spiritual leaders who increasingly realise the just nature of the struggle for social and national liberation, the balefulness of the capitalist system for working people.

Prominent Catholic professors of theology were subjected to persecution several years ago. Then there began the persecution of supporters of the liberation theology who were recently accused by the congregation for matters of faith of adhering to Marxist analysis.

It shall be noted that there is nothing new in this method. Thus, a witch-hunt on charges of adherence to Marxism was conducted in the United States way back during the time of Senator Joseph McCarthy who is remembered to this day as an obscurantist and enemy of social progress. Similar attempts are being made by American religious fundamentalists to this day.

Having condemned liberation struggle as such, the right wing circles in the Vatican this time attacked class struggle. What leaps to the eye is the extremely primitive understanding of the entire wealth of content of class struggle, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the silent rejection of the evaluation of class struggle as a real conflict between the world of labour and the world of capital that was proclaimed comparatively recently in the "Laborem Exercens" Encyclic in 1981.

So the step back in the plane of ideology is obvious. As to the sphere of practice, the new document of the Vatican can be interpreted only as an attempt to impede the further growth of class struggle, the actions against monopolies, the strike movement in which Catholic working people, their trade unions and numerous Catholic workers' organisations extensively take part.

Senior officials in the Vatican like to speak about their striving for social justice and the protection of the interests of ordinary people. If we think about the meaning of the attacks against class struggle it is difficult not to ask the question: who stands to gain? Maybe the working masses--the industrial and office workers and the intellectuals more than 30 million of whom are already unemployed in Western countries? Maybe the homeless and the hungry, people living below the poverty level who according to official statistics number as many as 35 million even in the richest country of the capitalist world--the United States? Maybe the victims of such crimes of transnational corporations as in the Indian town of Bhopal where a chemical plant belonging to an American company caused the death of more than 2,000 people and harmed in other ways some 50,000?

The answer to this question is dictated by present-day realities. All attempts to impede the struggle of peoples for social and national liberation, to impede class struggle serve the interests only of the right-wing circles of the monopoly bourgeoisie, the transnational monopolies, those political forces which obey their will.

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INTERNATIONAL

ANGOLAN CHILDREN'S MILITARY ACADEMY DESCRIBED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by correspondent M. Kozhukhov: "Theirs to Defend the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] They are the first in Africa. And not simply the first, the one and only: from Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope there is no school like this one. They named it the School for FAPLA Pioneers (FAPLA is People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola).

You leave Wambo and drive for about twenty minutes down an asphalt highway and then, after another turn, the light-hued buildings of the School on a low stretch of ground come into full view. The road that runs through the russet savanna is beautiful. But dangerous too. At sunrise of the very day I visited the School two of its officer-instructors were ambushed and killed in a blazing shootout. And it is not only the road. The deep trench that girls the School is in no way intended for training purposes: the area is infested with UNITA bands that burn fields and murder peasants. Three times they attempted to vent their fury on the FAPLA pioneers, shelling them with mortars from a nearby village. Well, one can at least understand them. In this School of Pioneers is the future of the Angolan army.

True, that "future" is as yet small and inept. It sniffs its nose when tackling a complicated mathematical problem. It sometimes gets its topographic symbols mixed up and not always hits the target with the first shot on the firing range. But you can't have it all at once. Be that as it may, the instructors have nothing but praise for the boys: any one of them can give most regular army sergeants a head start. They take their schooling very seriously, these future officers, because this is a difficult time for the republic when there aren't enough exercise books and pencils for each of its youthful citizens. Because they know: there's nobody to check their daybooks--the parents of many of them died in combat against the aggressors.

The history of the School is unusual: several years ago it was presented as a gift to the boys of Angola by fraternal Cuba fully equipped. Gifts of this kind, of course, are never hastily put together. And even that is not the whole story: the collective of instructors here is an international

one. Working side by side with Angolans and Cubans are Soviet citizens. I saw them myself: they're doing a fine job.

While we were touring the classrooms the boys quickly changed into full dress and ran out to the drill ground. The order rang out, they snapped to attention, proudly threw up their chins, lined their toes, brought their feet down hard as they marched across the sizzling asphalt. Go on, take your pictures, correspondent! When it came to talking, though, they seemed to fade somewhat. Mateus Sakamba, a sturdy lad from Wambo province, time and again wiped beads of sweat from his face--an interview is a serious matter. He wrinkled his forehead in a funny sort of way thinking how best to answer my question, and finally blurted out: "What is the revolution, you say? The revolution is when each works only for the people." What about the Motherland? "The Motherland is the people.."

October has come and with it the hot rainy season, the first bell of the new academic year has sounded in the School for FAPLA Pioneers. Soon to be administered is the solemm oath of allegiance to the flag of the republic. Who knows, perhaps one day the schools for future officers in Angola will be named in Mateus Sakamba's honor. Why not? After all, he has a whole life ahead of him.

12258

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK LINKS CAMP DAVID ACCORDS, ZIONISM, EVENTS IN LEBANON

Moscow NASH SOVREMENNİK in Russian No 11, Nov 84 pp 186-188

[Review by Igor Timofeyev of book "Ot Kemp-Davida k Tragedii Livana" [From Camp David to the Lebanon Tragedy] by Anatoliy Agaryshev, Molodaya Gvardiya, Moscow, 1983: "Fires of Memory"]

[Excerpts] I remember that December morning in 1977 as if it were today. The sun is still low, disappearing now and then behind the masses of ashy clouds floating over the city. Freezing winds gust through the streets of Cairo, handfuls of sand hit the window panes. Scraps of newspaper, driven by the squalid gusts, fly in circular patterns; dusty ground winds rush along the sidewalks; multi-colored banners flap noisily on the flagstaffs at the "Mena House" Hotel with its triple ring of police posts.

Animation reigns in the press center, which is located in one of the hotel's foyers. The forthcoming Egyptian-Israeli talks within the framework of the so-called "Sadat initiative" is the number one news story. Journalists, who have come to Cairo from practically all over the world, are discussing the sensational trip of the Egyptian president to Jerusalem and his speech to the Israeli Knesset, swapping impressions, making predictions. In the very same building, in the hotel's "Omar Khayyam" Casino, the talks are already underway; this is the first time in the last 30 years that Egyptian and Israeli representatives have sat at the same table, having promised the whole world that they would put an end to the prolonged Middle East conflict through constructive dialogue.

The talks, in which a White House emissary and a special envoy from the United Nations are taking part, are being carried on behind closed doors. The journalists see everything that transpires in the casino hall via the screen of a telemonitor, but the picture is silent and they can only guess what the participants in the separate debates are discussing. The telephone booths installed along the walls of the corridor on the second floor of the press center are now empty, but after the first briefing the reporters race here and the room overflows with a babel of languages.

"Shalom!" an Egyptian says to me and, smiling cheerfully, offers me the booth. Even a few days ago this traditional greeting in Hebrew would have seemed strange here. But in December of 1977 the Cairo streets have taken it up,

excited by the generous promises of imminent peace and universal prosperity which the Egyptians have unstintingly propagandized since Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

"Shalom!" bank employees greeted one another. And they walked towards their offices, convinced that they had only to wait a little longer for life to reach an auspicious channel: peace would be restored to the uneasy region, foreign aid would flow in a river, followed by the reduction of military expenditures and an increase in wages. And then...

These days Cairo reminded one of Alladin: it had received a magic lamp, but had still not decided what riches it ought to ask for.

However, it must be kept in mind that not every place was like Cairo. There were those in Egypt who sharply opposed separate talks from the very beginning. For example, the National Progressive (Left Party of Egypt distributed an announcement stating its opposition to the position in relation to the capitulatory course. On the day of Sadat's flight to Jerusalem his closest aide, Minister of Foreign Affairs I. Fahmi, tendered his resignation in protest against this action.

"One cannot change the strategic and political characteristics of a situation which has already existed for a period of 30 years, merely by one sensational visit," declared the former minister.

These words were drowned out by the roar of propaganda drumbeating. In the atmosphere of carnival elation those days few paid attention to the demonstrative resignation of the minister of foreign affairs. Cairo lived with the expectation of peace, which, it seemed, would be restored if not immediately, then, in any case, within a finite number of weeks.

But peace in the Middle East was not restored within several weeks, months, or even years. The long, humiliating separate negotiations of the vanquished party with the victor, completed with the signing of a "peaceful understanding" which came to the annals of Middle East events under the name of the Camp David Accords, further aggravated the situation in the troubled region, transforming it into one of the planet's hottest spots.

"From Camp David to the Lebanon Tragedy," as the book by the well-known international journalist Anatoliy Agaryshev is called, narrates the dramatic events in the history of the Arab people, the period of difficult years which began following Sadat's political declaration of the separate agreement. This short period, all of seven years, are seven circles of hell into which the Zionist leaders of Israel transformed the Middle East, acting in tandem with imperialist circles in the United States. But the chronological range of the book is much wider: detailed digressions made by the author into the history aid the reader in imagining for himself the true scale of the crimes which the peaceful community today justly charges to Zionism.

"The Camp David alliance between Egypt and Israel, dependent on the great power of an imperialist state," writes A. Agaryshev, "has...its own prehistory."

This "prehistory," encompassing at least a complete century, traces its roots to a distant time, when Zionism took its first steps in the international arena. Justly noting that from the very beginning the Zionists planned the realization of their goals in a close union with the most reactionary imperialist forces, the author scrupulously traces the first landmarks of Zionist and imperialist expansion in the Middle East and, citing document and fact, shows how the misanthropic aims of Zionism were given life through the open complicity of the leading Western powers.

What pushed Western politicians, flaunting their supposedly inherent loyalty to the ideals of "democracy and humanism," to collaborate with the Zionists, who had established as most important the essentially racist concept of the superiority of the "chosen people" over all the other peoples of the world?

"The interest of the imperialist states, including the United States, in the Middle East," A. Agaryshev points out in answer to this question, "is explained above all by the desire to secure supremacy over the sources of oil. In such action, Washington could not count on the enduring friendship of even the most reactionary regimes, which understood that the growing Arab national liberation movement in the Middle East was a hidden threat to them. Therefore, it gambled on Israel and Zionism as a force which had demonstrated an irreconcilable attitude towards the Arab national liberation movement and was ready to carry out any U.S. order.

Having willingly taken upon itself the function of "regional gendarme" and directly carrying out a policy of territorial seizure at the expense of neighboring Arab countries, Israel in the last three and one-half decades unleashed five aggressive wars in the Middle East. The victim of the last and most bloody of these was Lebanon. The Zionists employed the latest American weaponry of mass annihilation -- cannister, fragmentation, phosphorus, and vacuum bombs -- against the peaceful inhabitants of this country and its Palestinian residents; this was justly characterized in the opinion of peaceful societies as unprovoked genocide.

A. Agaryshev's book reminds us of this. His observations and past experience in the Middle East read not like a stock inventory of facts and names, but like a diary -- fierce and passionate, breathing journalistic anger and burning memory in every line. The remembrances of the journalist, whose fate rested in the same scorching heat of the Middle East inferno, are supplemented with the reflections of a historian, able to tie seemingly independent events into a single, indivisible chain and to highlight the link which is indiscernible at first glance between the political demagoguery of the ideologues of Zionism at the end of the last century and the bloody crimes of Zionists in the current century and between the false "peace-making" of Reagan's emissaries in Lebanon and the monstrous slaughter in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatilla.

Agaryshev's book concludes with the events of 1983. But life does not stand still; the tragic Middle East chronicle is being written daily and hourly. Today, it is completely obvious that the invasion of Lebanon, in the last analysis is turning into a defeat for the "victors." The Israeli aggressors

could not achieve their major goal -- to destroy the Palestinian resistance movement -- and the courageous Palestinian people, as before, are carrying out a war for their national rights, including the right to return to their native homes and create an independent state. The government of national unity in Lebanon is taking its first steps on the path to eliminating the consequences of the aggression and fratricidal civil war. For the first time in the last several years, a fragile silence has settled over Beirut. From time to time solitary shots still ring out here and there, but the Lebanese who have suffered through years of bloody ordeals, hope that the worst is already behind them.

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ON STRUGGLE AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION REVIEWED

PM171651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[Academician L. Ilichev review under the rubric "Among Books": "Dialectics of Struggle"]

[Text] In the struggle against the forces of revolution and social progress, imperialism resorts to various means: military aggression, crude political pressure, economic blackmail and massive ideological influence. The convincing exposure of the multifaceted complexion of modern counterrevolution and of imperialist reaction in all its forms is a very important theoretical and political task and an essential condition for frustrating any intrigues of counter-revolutionary forces.

The study of the confrontation between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution assumes special topicality today. And so the monograph prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the editorship of Professor M.P. Mchedlov is of considerable interest. ("Marxism-Leninism on the Dialectics of Revolution and Counterrevolution. From the Experience of Struggle Against Counterrevolution and the Present." [Marksizm-Leninizm o Dialektike Revolyutsii i Kontrevolyutsii. Iz Opyta Borby s Kontrevolyutsiyei i Sovremennost'.] Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 382 pages.) Its authors include famous scientists and also prominent figures in the international communist movement.

One of the book's main sections is devoted to the examination by Marxist-Leninist classics of the proletariat's struggle against various counterrevolutionary forces, both in the 19th century revolutions (the revolution of 1848-1849 and the Paris Commune) and in the revolutions of the imperialist period (the Russian bourgeois-democratic revolutions of 1905-1907 and February 1917 and the Great October Socialist Revolution). Analysis of these revolutions with their different tasks and motive forces enabled the leaders of the working class and all working people to reveal profoundly the social base and nature of counterrevolution, its type, form and method of activity.

The monograph provides an all-around Marxist-Leninist analysis of the problems of the confrontation of revolution and counterrevolution in the contemporary era. The authors pay great attention to an investigation of the objective and the activation of counterrevolution which occurred in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The study of the social base of counterrevolution in those

countries and the changes in the tactics of antisocialist forces, who learn from their defeats, the portrayal of the various forms of interaction between internal and external counterrevolution, and also the generalization of the fraternal communist parties' experience in the struggle against the forces of counterrevolution with a view to successfully building a new society are of considerable interest in the book.

The monograph reveals effectively, for the first time in Soviet social science, the reasons for the temporary susceptibility of some of the working class to the influence of counterrevolution in a number of countries in the transition period from capitalism to socialism. It rightly stresses, in particular, that "there is and can be no long-term firm basis for workers to transfer to the camp of counterrevolution in a country building socialism. The fact that some workers fall under the influence of counterrevolutionary forces is not a natural phenomenon for the new system and is the result of the confluence of circumstances of a special kind. The objective position of that class in a society where socialism is being built and its role in production and state management bring about the exact opposite: It is the working class, in the role of repository of socialist social relations, which is also their chief guarantor and which for that reason--under the guidance of the Marxist-Leninist party--makes a key contribution to the defeat of counterrevolutionary forces." (page 377)

An important factor in opposing the forces of counterrevolution is the struggle of communist and workers parties in capitalist countries against the reactionary policy of the imperialist bourgeoisie. In the conditions of the profound crisis of the capitalist system, which has now embraced all spheres of societal life, the bourgeoisie is trying to lessen the intensity of class battles by any means and channel the masses' revolutionary energy into the reformism. The book shows cogently that, in the struggle against counterrevolution and the absolute power of the monopolies, communist parties are advancing a socialist alternative which serves as a platform to unite broad sections of working people around the proletariat.

[PM171652] The monograph pays great attention to investigating topical problems of the struggle of the forces of revolution and counterrevolution in Latin America and also on the Asian and African continents, and shows the complexity of the development of revolutionary processes in those regions. The struggle against counterrevolution in countries of a socialist orientation is complicated by the diversity of the economy, the disparateness of the society's social structure, and the policy of blackmail, pressure, and aggression from imperialist powers. At the same time the young working class and its allies--under the leadership of the revolutionary parties and with the support of the fraternal socialist countries and the world communist movement--are capable of rebuffing the intrigues of internal and external counterrevolution and continuing their developing toward a society without exploitation.

In examining the confrontation between the forces of revolution and counterrevolution the authors rightly pay great attention to exposing U.S. imperialism as a mainstay of the forces of reaction throughout the world. And indeed, wherever counterrevolution has tried to rear its head in the contemporary era--in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan or Kampuchea--U.S. imperialism has been behind it everywhere.

Historical practice shows that the cohesion and unity of world revolutionary forces on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of proletarian internationalism are the guarantee of successes in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism. The book's contents teach vigilance vis-a-vis the intrigues of reactionary forces and the need to combat them.

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INTERNATIONAL

CONGRESS(I) WIN CREDITED TO ADHERENCE TO NEHRU POLICIES

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 30 December 1984 carries on page 5 a 600-word article by S. Bulantsev entitled "By the Nehru-Gandhi Course. We Comment on the Election Results in India." The article notes the promises made by R. Gandhi to insure further progress in development of agriculture and industry as well as the well-being of the Indian people, and mentions successes achieved in 1984 due to the policies of Indira Gandhi. According to Bulantsev "an important factor in the victory of the INC(I) was its strict adherence to the foreign policy course of J. Nehru and I. Gandhi. The basis of this course consists in a belief in the ideals of nonalignment, the struggle for peace, for development of friendly relations and cooperation with all peoples and for strengthening multifaceted ties with the Soviet Union."

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

BLOC CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL RELATIONS--(TASS) On 13-14 November an international theoretical conference on "The Development of Social Relations in Conditions of Socialism" was held in Moscow at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Leading scientists from party scientific institutions from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia took part in its work. At the conference there was a fruitful exchange of opinions on problems of the formation of new social relations at various stages of socialist construction. Questions of the role of Marxist-Leninist parties in the creation and perfection of socialist social relations, of the basic directions and tasks of the further development of social relations in various areas of a socialist society's life and activity were considered. The experience accumulated by the fraternal parties in the formation of new social relations and the directions of research and experiments in this area were analyzed. In the course of the deliberations, certain other urgent questions of the theory and practice of the construction and development of socialist society were raised. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 84 p 4]

REGIS DEBRAY IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG) R. DeBray, foreign policy adviser to the president of France, is visiting Uzbekistan. He visited the republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs. R. DeBray was received by M.T. Tursunov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Nov 84 p 2]

FRG JOURNALISTS IN AZERBAIJAN--(AzerINFORM) A group of journalists, representing various FRG mass-information organs, was in Azerbaijan for 2 days. The purpose of the trip was to study the tourism possibilities of our republic. [Excerpt] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Oct 84 p 4]

TRADE UNIONISTS IN ALMA-ATA--A combined delegation of trade union workers from Bolivia, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru and Ecuador spent 4 days in Alma-Ata. The guests were received at the Kazakh Trade Union Council and became acquainted with the structure and activity of trade union organizations and the training of cadres for republic trade union courses. They spoke with workers and specialists at the Sewn Goods Production Association imeni 1 May. [Excerpt] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 p 3]

SOCIALIST JUSTICE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE--Havana, 24 Nov (TASS)--The 16th Conference of Justice Ministers From Socialist Countries has ended here. The final communique says that the participants in the forum discussed an extensive range of questions concerning juridical practice and cadre training. They noted with satisfaction that socialist countries are carrying out a great deal of work to strengthen socialist democracy and legality, to increase the efficiency of judicial and legislative work, and to perfect the education of working people in legal matters. The ministers decided to jointly draft documents dealing with questions of strengthening peace and international security, and the struggle for disarmament. The conference adopted a declaration on Nicaragua, in which Washington's actions such as the use of mercenaries in the undeclared war, the systematic violations of Nicaraguan airspace and the country's territorial waters by American spy aircraft and warships, as well as other U.S. anti-Nicaraguan actions of political, economic and military nature are deemed to be criminal. The declaration points out that the aggressive intrigues against Nicaragua are the crudest of violations of the inalienable right of its people to free and independent development, of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and norms of international law. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1206 GMT 24 Nov 84]

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NATIONAL

VOLOSHIN'S VIEWS OF WORLD WAR II

PM141232 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jan 85 p 3

["View of Events" by Political Observer Fedor Voloshin: "For World Peace"]

[Excerpts] In 1985 all honest people in the world are preparing to celebrate a worldwide historic date--the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany. The peoples have preserved the memory of examples of selfless heroism and bitter sufferings, the happiness of victory and the pain of loss. Time cannot erase the great military and labor exploits accomplished by our heroic people in the name of the freedom and independence of their socialist motherland and of world peace and the progress of mankind.

On important factor that contributed to the victory over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan and their allies was the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and Soviet State during the Great Patriotic War. The CPSU and the Soviet Government convincingly demonstrated to our people and to the whole world that the war unleashed by fascist Germany against the USSR was unjust, aggressive, and predatory. The government's appeal to the people on 22 June 1941, the 29 June 1941 directive from the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars and All-Union Communist Party.

[Bolsheviks] Central Committee and other party documents pointed out that the war unleashed by fascist Germany and its satellites expresses the interests of the most bellicose and reactionary circles of the imperialist bourgeoisie.

Soviet diplomacy concentrated its efforts on strengthening the Soviet Union's positions in the sphere of international relations, ensuring the most favorable conditions for the isolation and speediest defeat of the fascist bloc, creating an anti-Hitler coalition, forming and strengthening the peoples antifascist front, and giving all-around support to enslaved peoples in liberating them from the fascist yoke and restoring their national independence and sovereignty. The task of creating favorable conditions for elaborating and implementing a program for the postwar arrangement of the world was also solved.

Without doubt the paramount aim of Soviet foreign policy during the war was the struggle to create an anti-Hitler coalition, open up a second front in Europe, and create a united front of freedom-loving peoples in the struggle against fascism and militarism. The formation of the anti-Hitler coalition

marked the appearance of a military-political alliance of the states and peoples struggling in World War II against the aggressive bloc comprising Hitlerite Germany, fascist Italy, imperialist Japan, and their satellites.

The USSR's entry into the war, brought about by fascist Germany's perfidious attack, completed the process of the transformation of World War II into a just, liberation, antifascist war by the states opposing the Hitlerite bloc and galvanized the peoples' struggle against fascism.

The Soviet State's aims in the struggle against fascism were fundamentally different from those of Britain and the United States. We were pursuing progressive, just, liberation aims, whereas the imperialist powers ultimate goal was a new division of the world on the basis of the further enslavement of the peoples and the establishment of their world domination. But the U.S. and British ruling circles, aware of the real threat from imperialist rivals, were forced to enter into an alliance with the USSR and set up an antifascist coalition, especially as the peoples of those countries were actively in sympathy with the Soviet people in their struggle against fascism and were pressuring their governments.

The results of World War II convincingly demonstrate the inseparable force of socialism, the majesty of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the growing role of the people's masses in deciding the destiny of the world and progress. At the same time, the lessons of the war urge the peoples to increase their vigilance and to struggle resolutely against international imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

Assessing the exceedingly complex nature of the present-day international situation, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, points out: "All this compels us to devote most serious attention to strengthening the country's defenses. At the same time it is the complexity of the situation that obliges us to double and treble our efforts in conducting a policy of peace and international cooperation." Our Leninist party sees the prevention of nuclear war as the chief aim of its foreign policy. Its premise is that in order to solve these tasks it is particularly important to strengthen the fraternal socialist countries solidarity, increase socialism's role in international life, and unite the efforts of all fighters for social and national liberation.

In May 1945 history arrived at the weighty and definitive conclusion that there is no way, and that includes military methods, of halting socialism's development.

Throughout the 40 years since World War II our party and state have done and are still doing everything possible to save mankind from a new war, from a thermonuclear catastrophe. This week Geneva saw the successful completion of a Soviet-American meeting. After 2 days of intensive discussions the U.S. delegation finally adopted a stance that permits a start to be made in talks between the USSR and the United States and a dialogue to commence which should be based on the principle of equality and identical security. Only the first step was taken in Geneva. The actual talks are yet to come. Naturally, all

reasonable people in the world and all who hold peace dear wish the forthcoming talks success.

International relations have to be returned to detente and cooperation for the sake of the memory of those who gave their lives 40 years ago for world peace and for the happiness of future generations.

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NATIONAL

ANNIVERSARY ESSAY ON 1905 REVOLUTION

PM101337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences K. Gusev: "'Dress Rehearsal' for October; On 80th Anniversary of the First Russian Revolution"]

[Text] Among the many events marking man's entry into the new 20th century, one of the most significant was the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia--the first people's revolution of the era of imperialism. "This revolution," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on its 80th anniversary notes, "awakened to political life the broadest masses of workers and peasants and other strata of the population and marked the start of a new historical period--a period of profound social upheavals and revolutionary battles."

The revolution was prepared by the entire course of the country's socioeconomic and political development. Russia on the borderline between the 19th and 20th centuries became a key center of imperialist contradictions aggravated by various forms of social and national oppression.

The destruction of the Tsarist monarchy accorded with the interests of the Russian peoples and the ideas of the peoples masses regarding social justice. The working people of other countries were also interested in overthrowing the most reactionary regime in Europe. The center of the world revolutionary movement shifted to Russia. Even the leaders of the West European social democrats had to admit that Russia, which had borrowed its revolutionary initiative from the West, could now itself serve as a source of revolutionary energy for it. And the events of 1905-1907 fully confirmed this. "Autocracy has been weakened," V. I. Lenin wrote. "The most disbelieving people are starting to believe in revolution. Universal faith in revolution is already the start of revolution" (Complete Collected Works, vol 9, p 159). It began 9 days after the publication of the newspaper VPERED which printed these prophetic lines of Lenin's.

The 1905-1907 revolution has gone down in history as a bourgeois-democratic revolution of a new type. Three political camps fought for power--the government, liberal-bourgeois, and democratic camps. But the revolution's complete victory was impossible as a victory for the bourgeoisie. In the existing situation its main adversary was not Tsarism but the revolutionary Proletariat because it was completely unanxious to see the initiated revolution through to

the end. In contrast to previous bourgeois-democratic revolutions in other countries, in Russia its leader was the Proletariat. All democrats grouped themselves around it. The interweaving of class and social contradictions expanded the front of the struggle against autocracy and conditioned the truly popular nature of the revolution.

The revolution, bourgeois-democratic in terms of its socioeconomic content, was proletarian in terms of its means of struggle. The working class made extensive and purposeful use of the weapon of the mass political strike. In the very first 3 months of the revolution nearly 1 million people went on strike. Strikes became a veritable school of political and class education.

The struggle of the Proletariat had revolutionizing influence on the peasantry and urban middle strata. The peasantry rose to the struggle following the working class, which attested to the formation from the outset of a revolutionary alliance between the working class and peasantry, with the leading role going to the Proletariat. That was very important, because in a country in which the majority of the population consisted of peasants and only 17 percent were workers and employees the "solo" of the proletarian revolution, to use K. Marx' figurative expression, could become its "swansong" (see K. Marx and F. Engels, vol 8, p 607).

The revolution was the first practical verification of the strength of Lenin's idea of the alliance of the working class and peasantry and this verification showed that this alliance really exists. During the revolution the Proletariat, under the Bolshevik' leadership, gradually won over the peasantry from the bourgeoisie and turned it into its ally while the peasantry in turn was persuaded that only in alliance with the working class could it achieve success.

Revolutionary sentiments also penetrated the armed forces of Tsarism.

The strengthening national liberation movement joined the common front of struggle against autocracy. The workers of the Ukraine and the Baltic, the peasants of Belorussia and the Transcaucasus, and the working people of other parts of Russia wrote many glorious pages in the history of the first people's revolution.

Its culmination was the December armed uprising in Moscow. Lenin's party, guided by the decisions of its 3d Congress, performed a large amount of work on the masses' ideological preparation for the uprising and on its organizational-technical preparation. For 10 days the Moscow workers fought heroically at the barricades. The exploit of Drasnaya workers fought heroically at the barricades. The exploit of Krasnaya Presnya, strewn with shells and inundated in blood, will remain forever one of the most remendous pages in the heroic history of the world revolutionary movement. Profound faith in the justice of their causes pervaded the words of the last order from the Presnya combat detachments headquarters: "We have begun. We will finish...blood, violence, and death will follow on our heels. But that is nothing. The future belongs to the working class." Assessing the path which had been travelled and predicting future class battles, V. I. Lenin wrote: "Mankind did not know, right up to 1905, how impressive the exertion of the Proletariat's efforts can be and will be if it is a case of fighting for truly great aims, of fighting in a truly revolutionary manner!" (Complete Collected Works, vol 30, p 312).

The working class leading role in the revolution was also graphically expressed in its creation of a historically unprecedented mass political organization of working people--the Soviets of workers deputies. Their birth was a world-historical phenomenon whose importance for all subsequent history is hard to overestimate. It became what Lenin described as the foundation for the winning of political power by the Proletariat. The birth in 1905 of the Soviets of workers and then of peasants and soldiers deputies was evidence primarily of the fact that Russia had become the center of the revolutionary movement not only by virtue of objective reasons, as the weak link in the chain of imperialism, but also by virtue of the ripeness of subjective factors--a sufficiently high level of revolutionary activeness and class consciousness among the Proletariat, on whom history had placed the mission of society's revolutionary transformation.

The Soviets were born in a revolution which was bourgeois-democratic in terms of its aims and nature but proletarian in terms of its motive forces and forms of struggle. This fact cannot be dismissed as fortuitous. It was the people's revolution with the hegemony of the working class which proved capable of creating these organs. It was the working class, whose creative energy it activated, which became the initiator of their creation. The emergence of the Soviets was the result of the underlying internal process of the maturation of the subjective factor not only of the bourgeois-democratic revolution but also of the future socialist revolution. Their appearance was largely determined by the fact that Russia was able to cross the threshold of bourgeois parliamentarianism and move to the supreme form of democracy which acquired real embodiment in the Soviets. V. I. Lenin assessed their emergence as "something great, new and unprecedented in the history of world revolution" (Complete Collected Works, vol 35, p 238). He saw in them the prototype for the future state power.

The Soviets are the great historical gain of our country's working people. But despite the fact that the present Soviets of people's deputies are separated from the Soviets of the first Russian revolution by a period of 80 years, they are their direct heirs. Proceeding from the large part which the Soviets play in our state's history, in its resolution on the 80th anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution together with the jubilee of the December armed uprising the CPSU Central Committee also particularly highlighted the Soviets jubilee. The Soviets of people's deputies are greeting their 80th anniversary as organs of true power of the people, as the broadest representative body of the people. Over 2 million of our country's citizens are Soviet deputies and over 30 million are members of the Soviets aktiv. The Soviets of people's deputies, Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted, are assigned an important place in improving developed socialism and expanding socialist democracy and the people's real socialist self-rule.

The party of Bolsheviks headed by V. I. Lenin marched in the vanguard of the revolutionary movement. Through the party the Proletariat performed its role as the leading force of the people's revolution. The party made a determining contribution to its ideological-political training. The events of 1905-1907 convincingly showed that the party of the type, which has actually implemented the union of revolutionary theory and practice, is the main instrument without which the Proletariat cannot achieve its goal or fulfill its liberation mission.

The revolution which had begun demanded that the vanguard of the working class exert all its efforts, vigor and creative initiative. For the first time the Proletariat headed by a Marxist party acted as an independent political force. The party's heroic path in revolution was paved by V. I. Lenin's theoretical and practical political activity. In an uncompromising struggle against opportunism and revisionism, he defended and developed the Marxist theory of revolution as applied to the conditions of the new historical era.

Having studied in detail the experience of Europe and the experience of Russia from the viewpoint of the national and international prospects of the liberation movement, the leader of the Bolshevik party put forward and substantiated ideas which remain to this day the only correct scientific guideline in the strategy and tactics of the communist and workers parties. This guideline is the democratic revolution as the first and essential condition for its complete victory; on the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the Proletariat and peasantry as the form of political power; and on the development of the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution.

The decisions of the 3d Party Congress and V. I. Lenin's works also substantiated the idea of the alliance of the working class and peasantry and revealed the ways and means of overthrowing the monarchy. The strategic course toward the victory of socialist revolution was also defined.

History has brilliantly confirmed Lenin's theoretical conclusions and generalizations and the strategic and tactical aims of the Bolshevik Party which emerged from the 1905-1907 revolution enriched with historical experience of the struggle against opportunism, which had prevented the workers movement's development and had tried to subordinate it to the aims of the bourgeoisie and to drive it from a revolutionary path to a reformist one. During the revolution the party grew and became the working class' recognized leader.

The first people's revolution in Russia reflected the general historical natural laws of the liberation movement of the era of imperialism and generated a powerful worldwide response. The very first shots fired at the peaceful workers demonstration on 9 January 1905 echoed through every country and generated a wave of anger and protest from the progressive democratic public. Here it is characteristic that from the outset the events in Russia were regarded as being of world significance.

"The Russian revolution," Anatole France wrote, "is a world revolution. It has demonstrated its means, its aims, and its power to the world Proletariat."

The outstanding Japanese revolutionary Sen Katayama noted that the East--plundered and enslaved countries were waiting for "the signal of the Russian revolution."

The political lessons of the first Russian revolution remain profoundly topical even in our day for the international communist and workers movement and the anti-imperialist forces struggling for peace, democracy and social progress.

V. I. Lenin said that revolution wins even when it suffers defeat "if it moves to the fore the leading class which has delivered grave blows against exploitation" (Complete Collected Works, vol 38, p 367). The 1905-1907 revolution was defeated, but it nonetheless moved the revolutionary process forward.

The first Russian revolution caused social changes and upheavals which ruled out a return to the old and it revealed the characteristic features of the bourgeois-democratic revolutions of the era of imperialism--truly popular revolutions which cannot be restricted to abolishing the vestiges of feudalism but inevitably shake the foundations of capitalist systems and contain the potential for developing into socialist revolutions. It was the prologue and "dress rehearsal" for the February bourgeois-democratic revolution and the Great October Revolution. Its experience, summed up in Lenin's thought, helped to pave the way to the overthrow to autocracy and the victory over capitalism.

In a historically very brief period, in one decade, the party led the people to Great October--the main event of the 20th century which opened up the era of man's transition to socialism. Now too, enriched by the colossal experience of struggle and victories, it is coincidentally leading the people to new historical horizons.

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NATIONAL

STROYBANK ROLE IN ENFORCING ANTI-POLLUTION LAWS VIEWED

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 11 Nov 84 p 4

[Interview with A.V. Desyatnichenko, chief engineer of the Moscow Oblast office of USSR Stroybank by LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA correspondent N. Anokhina, date and place not given]

[Text] One of the recent sessions of the committee of the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources considered the question of the powers of USSR Stroybank (Construction Bank) and its divisions in monitoring industrial enterprises. Our correspondent met with A.V. Desyatnichenko, the chief engineer of the Moscow Oblast office of USSR Stroybank.

[Question] Anatoliy Vasil'yevich, I think that few residents of the Moscow area know that financiers have the most direct relation to environmental protection. Tell us, please, how the monitoring of environmental protection is carried out on your side. What form does it take?

[Answer] I will begin with the fact that the Mosoblstroybank (Moscow Oblast Construction Bank) finances the construction of industrial enterprises. As is well known, all construction begins with a plan. And this is where our monitoring also begins. We carefully check out the planning assignment and the plan documentation. If an assignment or a plan does not have a section on environmental protection facilities, as well as evidence of coordination with the water inspectorate and the public health station, we do not finance these plans, and we return them for further work. The additional work takes place at the expense of the planning institute. Also, we levy a fine for the low quality of the plan. After all, bank control is primarily the influence of the ruble. Not a single piece of construction can be started without material assistance from our side.

[Question] But why do we nonetheless encounter instances in which a factory just starting up produces--in addition to its output--harmful wastes and pollutes the water or the air?

[Answer] That happens when the planners or the builders "economy" on environmental protection facilities, that is, when monies allotted for treatment facilities, are used instead for the construction of basic production capacities. Mosoblstroybank is very careful to see that this does not happen.

[Question] However, in the oblast one does come across certain construction sites where environmental protection facilities are built too slowly; they are opened only after the basic capacities. What is the Mosoblstroybank doing to speed up the opening of these facilities?

[Answer] First of all, we check during the planning to see that the capital investment is being used for the environmental protection facilities. However, if during the course of the construction the plan targets are not being fulfilled, we take measures to exert credit influence, that is, we refuse to issue payment credits, as well as other forms of credit as a warning.

For example, Mytishchi has the Stroyperlit Combine, which produces perlite sand, a light warming agent. The combine's losses--up to one percent--would not seem to exceed the norms. But that percentage of a lightweight material in the form of dust has an extremely negative influence on the cleanliness of the air. Measures had to be taken. Another example: the Stroyplastmass Association also pollutes the air, although the plan for the emission system called for up-to-date filter equipment. The bank demanded that they be up into operation more quickly.

In addition, our representative is usually the last to sign the acceptance document. More than once he refused to sign the document, when other members of the state commission had already done so. As a result of this principled stand, a number of environmentally inadequate production units were not put into operation. The Mosrentgen Plant in the Leniniskiy Rayon is an example. It was presented for acceptance before the work on the neutralization station had been completed. If we had accepted this facility in that form, harmful wastes could have been discharged into the atmosphere.

Twice the Mytishchi Stroydetal Combine of Glavmosoblstroy tried to present capacities to the state commission, the first time in 1983 and then later in the first half of this year. However, the installation of the storm sewer system and the construction of bunkers for sediment and oil had not been completed; this constituted a gross violation. Naturally the Stroybank representatives did not sign the document, and the facilities were not included

in the state report. The Mamontovo Artificial Leather Production Combine (Pushkinskiy Rayon) presented their facility to the state commission in the first quarter of the year, but here, too, there were serious comments on the treatment facilities for storm runoff. The facility was accepted for operation only in the second quarter, after the elimination of all the inadequacies.

[Question] And are many construction organizations in this situation?

[Answer] No, these are only isolated instances because we have raised our demands sharply. And the time when environmental protection questions received inadequate attention has passed. But you know how the public health and water inspectorates have started to follow this. Public opinion intervenes quickly and the press helps actively.

I want to emphasize once more that the finance-credit measures which we apply to construction organizations are very effective; after all, we provide them with credit. After the facility is handed over, they have to repay it. If the facility is handed over ahead of time, the construction organizations pay the bank at a preferential, that is, a reduced rate of interest. If there is a delay in paying back the credit because the facility has not been put into operation on time, the credit payment increases five-fold. For example, the Mosoblstroy Trust No 23 suffered losses in the form of increased interest rate payments amounting to 25,000 rubles.

[Question] Anatoliy Vasil'yevich, this probably occurs because some industrial and agricultural enterprises do not always give careful thought to the problem of how to utilize wastes, although there is a mandatory section on this in the planning assignment.

[Answer] The utilization of wastes is a matter not only for the future but also for today, and it is one which requires a great deal of attention. After all, the utilization of secondary raw materials provides a significant savings in material resources. And today's manager will never miss an opportunity to save a kopeck. Let us take the Stupinskaya TETs-17. Its production wastes include ashes, which are a good material for road construction. The TETs already has hundreds of thousands of tons of ashes on its territory, and it will accumulate even more after renovation. However, the question of waste utilization has not yet been resolved in the plan which has already been presented for the renovation of the power plant.

The bank took into account the fact that the technology exists for the utilization of ashes in the manufacture of concrete mixtures and proposed that the planning institute consider this question. The plan was returned for additional work.

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The bank took into account the fact that the technology exists for the utilization of ashes in the manufacture of concrete mixtures and proposed that the planning institute consider this question. The plan was returned for additional work.

In conclusion I would like to say that we are allied with the scientists because the future lies with waste-free technology.

8543

CSO: 1800/117

NATIONAL

DESERTIFICATION, TERRITORIAL REDISTRIBUTION OF WATER VIEWED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Dec 84 p 3

[Review by A. Batyrov, candidate of geographical sciences of book "Opustynivaniye: strategiya bor'by" [Desertification: A Fighting Strategy] by I.S. Zonn and N.S. Orlovskiy; "A New Book About Desertification"]

[Text] Under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution the problem of desertification, which has arisen as a consequence of the non-rational utilization of arid lands, is attracting increasing attention among the global problems in the "Man, Society and Nature" system.

According to the figures of the UN Environmental Program, anthropogenic deserts cover 9.1 million square kilometers, and the rate of land loss resulting from desertification is about 50,000 square kilometers per year. In the USSR, desert territories encompass 14 percent of the area, which can amount to considerable economic potential, especially in our republic. These regions have been assigned an important role in the implementation of the Food Program, particularly in the work to increase the production of cotton, rice, vegetables, fruits, grapes, etc.

The problems of desert development is the subject of a new book by I.S. Zonn and N.S. Orlovskiy, scientists from the Desert Institute of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Opustynivaniye: strategiya bor'by" [Desertification: A Fighting Strategy]. The authors have taken upon themselves the difficult task of systematizing and generalizing everything that has been achieved in this area, specifically the extensive materials of the UN Conference on Desertification, which was held in Nairobi in 1977, as well as other works completed both in the USSR and abroad.

The book opens with a foreward by the editor, A.G. Babayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and a major specialist on deserts, who notes that this new work should be viewed as a logical continuation of the recently published

collective work "Opyt bor'by s opustynivaniyem v SSSR" [The USSR Experience in Combatting Desertification]; these same authors also took part in the creation of that work.

This new work correctly emphasizes that desertification is not only a scientific-technical problem but largely a socio-economic and political one. The latter is particularly applicable to the developing countries.

The book describes the role of natural and anthropogenic factors in desertification. In particular, the various formational types of desertification foci are analyzed. The authors warn of the ecological consequences of haphazard grazing of cattle and the uncontrolled utilization of the already meager tree and bush vegetation of the deserts for fuel.

In the book a great deal of attention is devoted to the world geography of desertification and to the plan of action for the struggle against desertification as a long-range program of struggle for the future of deserts. The lengthy history of the development and study of arid lands has resulted in the accumulation of a significant number of technological methods and recommendations for the struggle against desertification. In this regard the authors of the book use Soviet and foreign experience as the basis for a detailed description of the present-day technology used in the struggle against desertification.

In nearly all the arid zones the people who are developing these technological methods are now devoting most of their attention to land cultivation using irrigation, to the rational utilization of water resources and pastures, to energy and water supplies for arid regions, to the struggle against shifting sand and to agrosylvan land reclamation.

The authors use various examples drawn from Soviet and foreign experience to emphasize the significance of rational utilization of water resources. For example, the possibility of using mineralized water for irrigation is being studied at many experimental stations in the Soviet Union (in the Uzbek SSR, the Turkmen SSR) and overseas in the USA, India, Pakistan, etc.

In their discussion of the territorial redistribution of water resources, the authors emphasize the role of the Karakum Canal imeni V.I. Lenin as a unique example of a major inter-basin project for the diversion of water under the desert conditions of Turkmenistan. The experience of building the Karakum Canal under arid conditions is becoming especially important at the present time, when our country is speeding up the rate of scientific-research and planning-design work related to the implementation of the world's largest hydrotechnical plan for the diversion of part of the flow of the Siberian rivers, which are to be utilized

more extensively in the exploitation of the natural potential of the terrestrial climatic resources of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan.

A great deal of attention is also being devoted to international cooperation in the study and development of deserts. The USSR is carrying out interesting and important international projects in the area of combating desertification. They include first of all the project entitled "The Struggle against Desertification by means of Comprehensive Development," the implementation of which began in 1980. Since 1978 the Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Desert Institute of the Turkmen SSR have been conducting educational courses on the struggle against desertification. In the Soviet Union as a whole more than 230 specialists were trained at courses in the Soviet Union during the period from 1978 to 1983.

This new book by I.S. Zonn and N.S. Orlovskiy will be useful in acquainting people with the formulation and development of new scientific-practical directions in the resolution of the problem of desertification and, undoubtedly it will interest everyone who studies the problem of environmental protection.

8543

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NATIONAL

POSITIVE ROLE OF RELIGION IN CULTURE DENIED

Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII in Russian No 11, Nov 84 (signed to press 12 Nov 84) pp 70-77

[Article by G. Martirosov, candidate of philosophical sciences and assistant professor at the Grodnenskiy State University: "Culture, Atheism and Religion"]

[Excerpts] The question of the relation of atheism and religion to culture is now one of those that are being keenly discussed. It is noteworthy that the initiators of the discussion are, first and foremost, members of the clergy, theologians and defenders of religion from the camp of bourgeois ideologists. All of them try to convince the masses of the utterly false idea regarding the positive role of religion in the structure of culture throughout the ages.

An objective scientific glance at the current state of religion around the world permits one to say definitely that we are confronted by an attempt at modernization and an adaptation of religion to contemporary conditions. This was the case, for example, with the Christian church in Europe during the period of transition from feudalism to capitalism: it passed with a creak from loyal service to the system of serfdom to the same service with respect to bourgeois society.

An even greater degree of exacerbation is characteristic of socio-political conflicts in our century. This is also related to the conflict of religion with contemporaneity. The steady global growth in the strength of democracy, socialism and peace is undermining the foundations of religious ideology, whose essence has always consisted of precepts of social passivity, non-resistance to evil with force, meekness and submissiveness.

All the modern churches are feverishly seeking means to a way out of the crisis that has been generated. One of these is an attempt to connect religion with culture and religion with truly lofty spiritual values by means of indissoluble knots. At the same time, clergymen and theologians of all levels and ranks, of course, take up arms against atheism in every way possible. Not one important Vatican document now manages to omit reviling the materialist world outlook. At the present time, the Vatican curia invariably displays intolerance toward atheism and freethought.

In its directives it represents atheism as the source of all the evils and calamities of modern times: poverty, lawlessness, the danger of wars, the increase of crime, the decline of morality, etc. As we see by a purely academic first glance, the question of a correlation among atheism, religion and culture is actually the object of sharp political controversy and of a clash of various class interests.

What, then, is culture? In a broad sense, culture signifies the sum total of material and spiritual values that have been created and are being created by man. In ordinary everyday usage, as a rule, we mean spiritual values by the term culture - the riches of literature and art, the moral norms of people's behavior and interrelations, the totality of their knowledge and abilities, their ideals and aspirations.

Marxism-Leninism has shown that spiritual culture in a class society bears a class character. Class interests decisively influence all aspects of spiritual culture - social ideas, moral norms, the sum total of an individual's mode of thinking, feeling and behavior.

Religion, as a system of people's ideas, feelings and behavior, comprises one of the elements of spiritual culture. It is important to note, however, that it is a historically transitional element. At one time it did not exist at all; it arose only because of certain historical conditions and, as has been proven by science and confirmed by practice, it will disappear in time. In order, therefore, to arrive at a correct determination of the place and role of religion in spiritual culture, it is necessary to explain scientifically its characteristics as a system of ideas, feelings and behavior and its influence on social progress.

Religion is a system of false ideas regarding the reality that surrounds us and the place of man in it. It considers that man is a slave, an insignificant creature, dust and ashes. Blind faith in an omnipotent God prevails in religion. It calls for submissiveness, non-resistance to evil with force; it justifies every sort of infamy engendered by an inhuman exploitative society, declaring such things to be the merited punishment for imaginary human sins. For that reason K. Marx defined religion as the opium of the people, while V.I. Lenin called it a special kind of raw vodka.

The dogmas of religion are the antitheses of science, its direct opposite.

Being one of the most important elements of culture, science, throughout the whole extent of its history, has resisted religion and eroded its foundations.

With regard to the purpose and meaning of human life, all religions consider that earthly life is vanity of vanities, devoid of all meaning without a concern for the future kingdom of the soul. Atheism, rejecting illusory happiness, calls for the promotion of affirmation of the real happiness of man on earth.

The defenders of religion cite well known facts of progressive movements which are organized under religious slogans, such as the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist activities under Islamic slogans at the present time. But it is obvious that, in the first place, movements of this kind are called into being not by Islam, but by the laws of the class struggle and, in the second place, extreme reactionary and extremist criminal movements are also organized under Islamic slogans. Religious coloration, therefore, is only an external cover of sharp class conflicts. As far as those instances are concerned when progressive movements occur under religious slogans, the issue involved here is a manifestation fraught with the fatal consequences of the weakness of the movement in question.

There is widespread false interpretation of the role of the church in the history of one or another people. The patriotic actions of monasteries and of individual clergymen are exalted in all ways. Typical in this respect is the position of the Orthodox theologians, particularly those from the camp of the emigre group well known under the name of the "Karlovtsy Church." It was formed in 1921 in the city of Stremeski Karlovtsy (Yugoslavia) through the efforts of counterrevolutionary rabble kicked out of our country. Anti-soviets of every stripe united around this church. Its basic occupation is the spread of slanderous fabrications about our state.

The act of the "baptism of Rus" is conceived of by clergymen as the beginning of its enlightenment and even of its state organization and national consciousness. But it is generally known that the Kievan state was formed more than a hundred years before the "baptism of Rus." For that time, it had quite a high level of material and spiritual culture, as well as lively economic and cultural connections with neighboring countries, especially Byzantium. To a certain extent, the propagation of Christianity in ancient Rus was accompanied by political and cultural development of the country, but it was by no means the cause or source of such development.

The Russian Orthodox Church was sharply criticized by progressive forces throughout the whole course of its history.

The defenders of religion and the church often allude to facts regarding the patriotic actions of individual clergymen. It is certainly possible to give examples of noble deeds accomplished by clergymen of all ranks. The patriotic actions of the Russian Orthodox Church during the years of the Second World War are worthy of praise, as is the resolute stand of several representatives of the Catholic Church in Central and South America against the imperialist conspiracies of the USA.

But is there an organic connection between the actions of progressive public figures from among the members of the clergy and religious ideology? It is obvious that the difference in actions by representatives of the clergy is conditioned by a difference in political positions and a difference in realization of civic and national interests.

Examining the essence and functions of religion from the standpoint of science, it is possible to draw only one conclusion: being an anti-scientific world outlook, it hinders progress in the area of science and enlightenment. From this point of view, it is important to examine the correlation between religion and art, especially painting, sculpture, architecture and music. In order to influence the minds and hearts of believers, according to the orders of the church, the most talented architects, sculptors, painters and composers created many works of art that have entered into the treasure house of world civilization.

The representatives of idealist philosophy and the open defenders of religion consider that art is the result of "absolute spirit" and "divine revelation."

Marxism-Leninism has shown that art, as a particular kind of human activity, a particular way of assimilating reality, is, in its origin, obliged to labor. Labor created man and, consequently, also created this type of activity.

Art served all the churches of the world in all ages by strengthening the religious consciousness of the masses. They now use the force of modern technology, radio, television and cinema in every possible way for this purpose.

The Soviet state displays concern for the protection of the heritage of church architecture, painting and sculpture, and spends significant amounts on their restoration. We see the embodiment of the mighty talent of skilled folk craftsmen in the monuments of church art.

Many paintings by Russian artists have biblical themes. Works of art on religious subjects are immortal only insofar as they represent real human passions and thoughts, insofar as they represent man with all his sorrows and joys. There are many works of art which mercilessly criticize religion, the church and clericalism.

It is obvious that by means of art it is possible both to propagate religiosity and, no less successfully, to destroy it. This demonstrates the dependence of art on social conditions and class interests. Those creators of artistic values who stand on the side of democratic, progressive forces produce advanced art. The whole history of world art proves that an ineradicable spirit of rebelliousness and creation reigns in it. Even in the fetters of the church, it continually strives to break these fetters and, having freed itself of them, bravely enters into battle with their defenders.

There can be only one strictly objective evaluation of the role of religion and the church in the history of literature and art: this role is negative. They have always acted as fetters on the fruitful esthetic assimilation of reality.

As a system of false ideas of the world and the place of man in this world, as an ideology of social passivity and submissiveness, religion resists social progress. Another factor alien to the spiritual progress of man is that by the efforts of the clergy, art has acquired a function unusual to it: that of a stimulator of negative emotions, of a consciousness of doom and irreparability with respect to worldly life.

Atheism is one of the essential facets of reason, peaceful ideals, justice and truth. The role of human reason in its history is great, especially in our days, when the new frenzied Fuehrers, blinded by the fury of anticommunism, are pushing the world toward thermonuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist commonwealth and the whole of progressive mankind are struggling so that reason will gain the ascendancy over madness. Not only is what the new pretenders to world domination are doing vile, base and criminal, but in addition, they are raising their sanctimonious gaze, dim with rage, to the heavens and are speaking hypocritically of their piety while appointing, by their decree, the "year of the Bible."

12249

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NATIONAL

BAPTIST YOUTH LEADERS ARRIVE FOR CONFERENCE

LD161229 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jan, TASS--Participants in a conference of youth secretaries of European Baptist unions are arriving in the Soviet Union. The conference will open in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, on 17 January. Pastor Aleksey Bychkov, general secretary of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, told TASS in connection with the forthcoming meeting of young Christians: "In youth year, sponsored by the United Nations, we are pleased to extend hospitality to participants in the conference of leaders of youth Baptist organisations of Europe and to representatives of the World Union of Baptists from the USA and Argentina". According to him, papers will be read by delegates from the GDR, West Germany, Britain and other countries on the theme of the conference, "International Youth Year -- Peace, Development, Participation and the Gospel of Jesus Christ," Pastor Bychkov will make a report on the centenary of the organisation of Evangelical Christian Baptists in the Soviet Union, which they marked last year.

"At the forthcoming conference we will discuss the role and responsibility of young Christians in present-day society for the preservation of world peace and for establishing relations of justice between people and nations", Pastor Bychkov said. "It is very important for young Christians to remember that International Youth year coincides with the 40th anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany", Pastor Bychkov stressed. "We should value the results of that victory. It is our duty to uphold the evangelical ideal of the triumph of life over death; we must strive for the preservation of the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe. This is the message of our appeal to youth and to all the people on earth in this special year," Aleksey Bychkov said.

In conclusion he stressed: "It is my conviction that participants in the conference of young Christians will be inspired by a glimmering ray of hope for the possibility of ending the nuclear arms race. It is our conviction that all the people wishing well to the present and future generations also wish success to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons."

Pastor Bychkov said that during their stay in the USSR participants in the conference would be able to learn about the cultural, social and religious life in Moscow and Kiev.

NATIONAL

SOVREMENNIK STAGES BULGAKOV'S PLAY

[Editorial Report] SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian on 29 November 1984 carries on page 5 an 890-word review article under the rubric "Theater: Reflections After the Premier," of Mikhail Bulgakov's play "The Days of the Turbins." Valentin Kataev's review of the opening night performance is entitled "And Again the Turbins..." The play, which opened in Moscow at the Sovremennik Theater to a full house and was last performed 60 years ago, is based on Bulgakov's novel "The White Guard." Kataev praised the production for its humor, satire, characteristic of Bulgakov's work, and its timely subject. Set in Kiev during the German occupation of the Ukraine, 1918-1919, the dramatic work depicts the historic events of that turbulent epoch. The reviewer writes: "The history of the German occupation of southern Russia, the emergence of hetman, the Petlyura movement...is inadequately reflected in our literature and drama. Therefore, the staging of "The Days of the Turbins" has not only aesthetic value but also an intellectual one--history and revolution."

CSO: 1830/210

REGIONAL

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES AGRO-INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

GF141800 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 7 Dec 84 pp 1, 2, 3

[Speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at a meeting of the representatives of the Armenian work collectives in Yerevan 6 December]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, today we have assembled to mark the labor victory of the workers of our villages, the agro-industrial complex, and Soviet Armenia. The republic has fulfilled and overfulfilled the plans and socialist obligations for the sale of most important agricultural products to the state. On this occasion, the congratulations of the CPSU Central Committee have been received.

Allow me comrades to express profound gratitude on behalf of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, and on your behalf to the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo chaired by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for highly appreciating the work of our agricultural workers, and assure them that the republic's workers will make further efforts to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

The republic's agricultural workers are worthy of this high regard by the party. By largely undertaking the socialist emulation to successfully fulfill the targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan period they have achieved with inspired and diligent work the planned targets, the achievement of which has required the mobilization of the entire efforts and innovation of the agro-industrial complex workers. These are the results: a total of 67,000 tons of grain, 230,600 tons of grape, 118,100 tons of fruit, 345,000 tons of vegetables, 127,600 tons of potatoes, and 146,100 tons of sugarbeet have been sent to the procurement centers and processing enterprises.

The republic has also fully realized the targets for the supply of agricultural products to the all-union fund.

Allow me to warmly congratulate on behalf of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, the workers of the agro-industrial complex and all the republic's workers on the occasion of this great victory and wish them new achievements to the interest of our dear socialist fatherland.

We point out with satisfaction that in the recent years basic shifts have taken place in the republic in the development of agriculture, the perfection of agricultural land structures, the expansion of new, higher-yield agricultural products and the improvement of agricultural technology which has ensured increased crop yields and the increase of their production and procurement volumes.

Today, before everything it is necessary to point out our marvelous agricultural workers engaged in grain production thanks to the diligent work of whom the socialist obligations for the sale of grain to the state were overfulfilled. In spite of the whims of weather they filled the fatherland's storage centers with 12,000 tons of grain over the plan target. More contributions were made in this work by the farms of Akhuryan, Echmiadin, Oktemberyan, Tumanyan and Vartenis rayons. Let us say here that Akhuryan Rayon has fully fulfilled the 5-year plan targets for agricultural products and we warmly congratulate the rayon workers.

This year, the Lenugh village kolkhoz of Echmiadin Rayon (Administration Chairman M. Yeranyan) received 61.8 centners of grain per hectare and the brigade led by Sahak Amiryan produced 76.5 centners per hectare.

It is necessary to point out with deep gratitude the work of those agricultural workers who do as they say and who resisted the disadvantageous weather with their stubborn work, will, and expertise. Of these are Ararat Khachatryan, leader of Brnakot village kolkhoz in Sisyan rayon and holder of the Lenin and October Revolution medals, and the members of his branch. This branch produced 33.2 centners of grain per hectare from 270 hectares of drained land under the difficult drought conditions this year. The kolkhoz of Dzorakap village in Any Rayon (Administration Chairman A. Saghatelyan) produced 35.8 centners of grain per hectare on drained land. The fodder production sector workers successfully resisted the bad weather. They accumulated over 2.2 million tons of coarse and succulent fodder and notably improved its quality.

It is praiseworthy that in the fodder production sector prominent experiments have been undertaken that should be copied. The production of a large fodder crop has become a norm for the kolkhozes of Abovyan Rayon and Kotayk village, the administration chairman of which is a Hero of Socialist Work Zakar Zakaryan. Every year around 700 to 800 centners of fodder per hectare is received from the wheat fields in this kolkhoz. In the Kyulakarak sovkhos of Stepanavan Rayon (Director R. Marikyan) the production of fodder beetroot has reached 1,000 centners per hectare, while the brigade of Karekin Ayvazyan has exceeded this indicator. The highest clover crop, 212 centners per hectare, has been produced in Keghakert village kolkhoz of Echmiadzhin Rayon (Administration Chairman E. Ovanessyan).

The high rates achieved by the republic's vegetable growers in the 10th Five-Year Plan period is being developed. Thanks to the constant improvement of agricultural technology for the cultivation of vegetables, the introduction of new higher crop-yielding vegetables and the growing skill of the vegetable farmers, many farms are producing high and stable crops every year. This year also they fulfilled the planned socialist obligations and sold to the state a record quantity of vegetables. This success was basically ensured through the efforts of Echmiadzhin rayon vegetable farmers who produced over 74,000 tons

of vegetables, as well as the efforts of the vegetable growers of Ararat Rayon (59,000 tons), Artashat Rayon (53,000 tons), Oktemberyan Rayon (48,000 tons) and Masis Rayon (48,000 tons).

Larger crops were grown this year by the vegetable farmers of Verin Artashat village kolkhoz of Artashat Rayon (Chairman of Administration, Hero of Socialist Work and Deputy of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Petik Petrosyan). They have produced 731 centners of vegetables per hectare. A record has been achieved by the brigade of Senik Saakyan which has produced around 804 centners of vegetables per hectare, almost twice the quantity projected by the plan.

The pledged socialist obligations were successfully fulfilled by the vegetable growers of Ararat Rayon Medz Vedi village kolkhoz (Administration Chairman and bearer of October Revolution Medal Saripek Vartanyan). They sold 8,645 tons of vegetables to the state, or 629 centners of crops per hectare. The brigade led by Ovanes Vartanyan in Mrkastan village of Echmiadzhin Rayon produced 900 centners of tomatoes per hectare. The brigade led by Volodya Karapetyan of Chragovic village in Masis Rayon produced 754 centners of vegetables per hectare.

As always, we have vegetable growers who are in the forefront of socialist emulation. Of these are Pavakan Mnadzakyan, deputy of USSR Supreme Soviet, Rafik Padalyan, hero of socialist work; Anahic Bagdasaryan from Artashat Rayon; Lida Muradyan, deputy of USSR Supreme Soviet; and many others, who are always ensuring high quality and quantities of vegetables.

As we congratulate our vegetable growers for the record achievements, we want to thank them on behalf of the workers of our cities and laborers and employees for the abundant and correct supply of vegetables.

Our grape growers have also achieved good results. They have overfulfilled the plan targets.

The large grape crop has become a norm for the workers of Echmiadzin, Artashat and Nayiri ryaons. Grape producers of Echmiadzin Rayon are worthy of high praise. They have sold 37,500 tons of grapes to the state against the planned 26,500 tons. In this way they reported to the fatherland on the fulfillment of the 5-year plan in 4 years. Against the planned 122,000 tons of grapes they sold 136,000 tons to the state.

The achievements of Echmiadzin Rayon are due to the creative researches, efforts and high skill of the grape growers, farm experts and leaders as well as due to the fact that old grape vines are being restructured and new intensive plantations are being created in here.

Large crops are always being achieved by the grape growers of Vanashen village of Ararat Rayon (Administration Chairman and Deputy of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet G. Khachatryan). They have produced 352 centners of grapes per hectare this year. The grape production per hectare in Verin Artashat village kolkhoz in Artashat Rayon has reached 182 centners, while the brigade of Grisha Avedikyan has produced an average of 237 centners of grapes per hectare.

The undertaken socialist obligations have also been fulfilled by the fruit growers of the republic. The year was concluded with large crops by the fruit growers of Artashat, Ararat, Oktemberyan, Ashtarak, Abovyan, Nayiri and Echmiadzin rayons. It is necessary to point out the successes of Echmiadzin agricultural workers. They have sold 19,600 tons of high quality fruit to the state. The brigade led by Kaley Bagdasaryan, deputy of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, holder of the October Revolution Medal and Red Banner, at the Nayiri Sovkhoz in the same rayon has sold 950 tons of fruit to the state this year by producing 241 centners per hectare.

The brigade led by Sagen Kalustyan at Agarakadzor Sovkhoz in Yekhegnadzor Rayon has produced 230 centners of pears per hectare. The brigade led by Dzolak Artutyunyan at Nor Yerznka Sovkhoz in Nayiri Rayon has produced 234 centners of fruit per hectare.

Today we warmly greet the masters of large grape and fruit crops and wish them new successes in the tasks set for them on further production increases.

Our potato growers cultivated an abundant crop this autumn. The work to provide the population with potatoes produced by subsidiary farms is being developed gradually. For the first time the republic has enough of this important food product this year. A large potato crop has been achieved in Kalinino, Stepanavan, Kamo, Krasnoselsk, Mardun, Tumanyan, Ararat, and other rayons.

The potato growers of Kamo Rayon have already reported to the fatherland the fulfillment of the 5-year plan for the production and procurement of potatoes. The rayon farms have sold 58,000 tons of potatoes to the state in 4 years of the 5-year plan period which is 3,500 tons above the 5-year plan target. The leading farms of the rayon have accumulated rich experiences in improving the agricultural technology of potato cultivation, using advanced technology, and introducing new, more efficient selection of local and paternal seeds. The crop yield per hectare reached 301 centners this year in Lanchaghpuyr Sovkhoz (Director D. Abragamyan). The record of the rayon goes to the brigade led by bearer of "award of honor" Gevork Dapagyan, which has produced 333 centners of potatoes per hectare.

Kalinino Rayon farms have produced an average of 220 centners of crops per hectare. They have sold over 24,000 tons of potatoes to the state. The achievements of Kalinino has greatly depended on the work successes of the potato growers of Mikhailovka village kolkhoz (Administration Chairman and bearer of October Revolution Medal L. Veranyan) and Medzavan Sovkhoz (Director K. Dumikyan) who have cultivated 260 centners of potatoes per hectare against 160 centners projected by the plan. Individual brigades have achieved higher denominators. The brigades of Muslim Omarov in Gzldash Sovkhoz and Beglar Mkhoyan, holder of the USSR state award, in Medzavan Sovkhoz have produced 290 centners of potatoes per hectare.

In Stepanavan Rayon the brigade led by Yuriy Dzilavyan, bearer of the third grade labor award, in Agarak Sovkhoz has become a real beacon. It has produced 334 centners of high quality potatoes per hectare this year.

It is pleasing to note that the high potato crop today is not the privilege of individual rayons and farms only, it is gradually expanding. The sovkhozes of Krasnoselsk, Mardun, Tumanyan, Kugark, Akhuryan and Abaran and many other farms have produced over 210 centners of crops per hectare.

The gross crop production of early potatoes is increasing every year. A total of 23,000 tons of early potatoes were stored this year, which is 4,100 tons more than last year. Being aware of the importance of supplying early potatoes to the population, the farms of Masis, Oktemberyan, Ararat, Artashat, Echmiadzin, and other farms are constantly increasing the production of this valuable product and producing large crops all of the time.

In the last two 5-year plan periods our beetroot growers are constantly overfulfilling the plan targets. We have many farms, brigades and sectors that by ensuring the high agro-technology in the cultivation of sugarbeet are producing high beetroot crop. The beetroot growers of Akhuryan are worthy of special praise.

The kolkhoz of Azadakyugh village in Akhuryan Rayon (Administration Chairman G. Yesayan) has overfulfilled by almost one and a half times the plan to sell beetroot to the state. The crop yield of 1 hectare has reached 500 centners. Beetroot grower Nyura Stampultzyan has produced 630 centners per hectare.

The brigades and sectors led by Rafik Ovespyan in Akhuryan village kolkhoz; Karabet Gevorkyan, holder of the order of the red banner; Tamarik Haroyan, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at Kamo kolkhoz in Akhuryan Rayon; Makhalughi Aydinova Amasiya Sovkhoz; beetroot grower Samuel Shagpazyan at Medz Barn village kolkhoz in Spitak Rayon, and others have produced over 500 centners of crop per hectare.

We highly appreciate the results of the diligent work of the potato and beetroot growers, thank them, and express confidence that they will continue to work more productively and devotedly.

The republic's livestock breeders have achieved good results this year. Meat procurements compared to the previous year has increased by 9.8 percent, that of milk by 1.3 percent, and eggs by 6.2 percent. The quantity and production of animals has increased at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The planned socialist obligations are being successfully fulfilled by the farmers of Abaran, Artashat, Masis, Echmiadzin, Megri, Nayiri and other rayons.

It is pleasing to note that 15 rayons have already reported the fulfillment of the annual plans for the procurement of animals and poultry, 7 rayons the plans for the procurement of milk, and 18 rayons for the procurement of eggs. Good work has been done by the Abovyan, Ashtarak, Noyemberyan, Kalinino, Akhuryan, Shagumyan and Razdan rayons. They have ensured the sale of cattle over 350 kg of weight of the state.

Beglar Eloyan, farmer at Norashen village kolkhoz in Kalinino Rayon; Sergey Vartanyan, farmer at Privolnoy village kolkhoz; Rosa Khachatryan, farmer at

Agunk village kolkhoz in Abovyan rayon; and many others are increasing the average daily weight of young cattle by over 1 kg and are handing to the state only high-weight cattle, the average weight of which exceeds 400 kgs. Many farmers are working diligently and productively to ensure the reproduction of the public herds. For example, Karnik stepanyan, shepherd at Darpas village kolkhoz in Sisyan Rayon and bearer of three labor awards, has produced an equal number of lambs from the 430 sheep given to him and has ensured a high wool production.

We note with satisfaction the devoted work of our glorious milkmaids. The 4,000 kg limit has been exceeded by Granush Bagdasaryan, milkmaid at Norapat village kolkhoz in Oktemberyan Rayon and bearer of "award of honor"; Parfo Shamoyan, milkmaid at Shagumyan kolkhoz in Shagumyan Ryaon; Anna Minakova, milkmaid at Mikhailoveva village in Kalinino Rayon; and many others. We mention with profound respect the names of Rita Arakelyan, milkmaid at Kuypishev kolkhoz in Kudayk village of Abovyan Rayon; Sveda Ampartsumyan and Olina Abragamyanyan, operators of the milk complex Chrarat in Razdan Rayon; Bardez Arakelyan, milkmaid at Lorva cattle breeding center in Kalinino Rayon; and Azniv Saakyan, milkmaid at Shagumyan Kolkhoz and bearer of the labor banner, who have exceeded the 5,000 kg limit. While Tamara Aleksanyan, milkmaid at Dantsut village kolkhoz in Oktemberyan Rayon and bearer of the October Revolution Medal, has pledged to overfulfill the 6,000 kg limit by the end of the year.

Allow me to express deep gratitude to our leading farmers and marvelous milkmaids for their patriotic work and wish them further successes in the realization of the tasks set by the party.

Comrades, the victory of the agricultural workers is more significant this year because as we said they were achieved under favorable weather conditions. Regardless of the surprises of the nature our glorious agricultural workers engaged in the production of grain, vegetables, grapes, fruits, beetroots and potatoes, and our farmers reached their goals through their high skill, organization, endurance, and courage. It is necessary to note the practical assistance given to them by experts and scientists, machine operators and irrigation workers, and rural construction workers. Their work has been correctly organized and guided by the newly-created rayon agro-industrial associations and the republican and local agricultural bodies.

The workers of procurement and trade organizations, recultivating enterprises, railway, vehicle and air transport have made their contribution to the achieved successes. During the crop cultivation period great assistance was displayed to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses by the work collectives of industrial and construction enterprises and other enterprises and active work was carried out by the komsomolers, students of technical and vocational education establishments, and higher secondary classes.

As always the communists are the leaders in the struggle for large crops who are guiding the workers of the fields and farms.

The purposeful and fruitful work of the workers of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, agro-industrial complexes primary party organizations of other enterprises and organizations and the rural party raykoms is worthy of the highest appreciation as they have directed the efforts of all the agricultural workers toward the fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations.

Comrades, the praise of the party's central committee obliges us to work better, with more diligence and devotion, to be unsatisfied with these achievements, to reinforce the successes of the work collectives, to eliminate shortcomings, to struggle for increased agricultural crops and livestock, to ensure the total fulfillment of the food program, and the highly productive activity of the entire agro-industrial complex.

Could it be allowed beside the frontranking ones, the many lagging farms which for years have not fulfilled the plan targets? In many locations agro-technical work is being carried out at a low standard, attention is not being paid to the introduction of modern and leading methods, to the rational use of land and water, and the intensification of production. Serious discussions have been held on all these at the routine plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The task is to fully and constantly fulfill the decisions and measures established by the plenum and ensure the further increase of agricultural production.

We have many reserves and capabilities for the realization of all this. Proof for this is the work achievements of the leading farms and producers, about which we have already talked. It is necessary to constantly introduce their experiments in life so that today's record and achievement of the leading ones become a norm for all tomorrow so that the skill of our field workers and farmers constantly rises and the activity of all the sectors of agro-industrial complex improves. The party, Soviet, trade unions, komsomol, and economic bodies and organizations should constantly perfect the style and method of management of the entire agro-industrial complex and should further activate the organizational, political and educational work at the collectives.

The October 1984 CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on "the course of implementation of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions at the Armenian Republican Party organization" guide us in this task.

The party's Central Committee today sets the task of carrying out largescale land reclamation work regarding it as a decisive factor for the further improvement of agriculture and the stable increase of the country's food reserves.

The workers of the republic's villages and the entire agro-industrial complex have at the moment directed all their efforts toward the realization of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The work success mostly depends on the rational and highly productive use of land. This obliges us to behave with particular care toward the land reserves and each hectare of land and to raise the production of land everywhere, particularly the production of irrigable lands.

The complex task, as was outlined at the plenum, remains the undeviated increase of grain and fodder production. It is necessary to increase the grain production volume through intensified agriculture and to fully ensure our livestock breeding sector with high quality fodder. The production of grain crops should be increased to 30 centners per hectare, with the gross crop to 400,000 tons and a total of 3 million tons of coarse and succulent fodder should be accumulated. These are the denominators that we should achieve in the coming years.

We have substantial unused reserves in the grape agriculture sector. The potential capabilities of this branch give us the right to set the task to exceed the 300,000-ton goal in the gross production of grapes. The leaders of our farms, experts and grape growers have a lot to think about and do here.

The party committees and organizations are obliged to fully realize the tasks set by the Armenian Communist Party congresses and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenums to raise the responsibility of each brigade and farm for the total fulfillment of the plan targets.

Comrades, we must use our capabilities in the fruit growing sector in a better way. We have accumulated a lot of experience in the establishment of substantial number of intensive vineyards. Their areas should be further expanded. The main task at the moment is to raise the production of these vineyards and restructure fruit plantations on a large scale.

The task set before the republic's potato growers is to increase the gross production of potatoes in the future including the production of early potatoes, to stabilize the high crop received from each hectare, and by that fully satisfy the republic's need for potatoes.

By reinforcing the achievements and expanding the production volumes, our vegetable growers must ensure the production of the entire planned vegetable assortments and raise their quality. The republic's beetroot growers must also in the future preserve and develop their good traditions with regard to the overfulfillment of plans and socialist obligations.

The task of the livestock breeders is to mobilize all efforts to ensure high milk production and weight conditions of selected animals also in the winter. They must more actively introduce in production the experiment approved by the Belgorod party organization and the CPSU Central Committee as to raising the efficiency of the use of fodder resources, to reduce the consumption of grain as fodder and to produce more livestock with the same quantity of fodder. It is necessary to use modern methods of work organization more skillfully as well as the team contract and the methods of moral and material encouragement for farmers.

The task of the day is to successfully carry out the wintering of the animals, improve the basis of the public herd, to prepare for fall field work by setting the base for high crops yields next year in an organized way and at optimal times.

The agricultural workers should reach the state where each kolkhoz, sovkhoz and agricultural enterprise unreservedly ensures the fulfillment of all these and the realization of all that is planned.

Comrades, our workers have a marvelous tradition and that is to mark the important events in the fatherland's life with new labor achievements. We will soon step into 1985. The coming year is significant in many senses. It is the 40th anniversary of the great victory of the Soviet people, the conclusive year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period and the year of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet people are stepping into the new year with a concrete creative work plan set by the party. The plan was reflected at the 15 November session of the Central Committee Politburo, in the speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the 1985 USSR state plan for economic and social development.

The economic and political issues which we should resolve in 1985 were recently reviewed at the expanded session of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The main task of the republic's party, Soviet, economic, trade unions, komsomol bodies, and organizations is to direct the efforts of the workers through active organizational and mass-political work toward the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo instructions, the realization of the 1985 socio-economic development plan and the insurance of the successful conclusion of the 11th Five-Year Plan period.

The plan should be carried out unconditionally and wherever possible and necessary it should be overfulfilled. This is how the party sets the task today. Moreover, further efforts should be made to fulfill the targets for raising production efficiency.

For this comrades it is necessary to manage in a better way, to more fully and purposefully use resources, and work more productively. In other words, manage the economy rationally in all production sectors and achieve high results.

This means to be diligent workers and struggle for the establishment of the strictest regime for the saving of material and financial means. It also means to rationally use the work force, to raise labor production, to constantly improve output quality, ensure the introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production, and actively engage in the perfection of the entire mechanism of management and administration. In one word, we must work with more initiative, purpose and with the full dedication of powers, efforts and knowledge in all the sectors of national economy and further improve the state of affairs in all the locations of public production.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and the council of ministers are convinced that the republic's party, Soviet, trade unions, komsomol and economic bodies and organizations and all our workers, inspired by the congratulations of the CPSU Central Committee,

will successfully conclude this year and will start in an organized way the final year of the 5-year plan period and will welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor victories.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade K. U. Chernenko that the workers of Soviet Armenia as always loyal to their promise, will fully realize all that has been planned by the great Leninist party and will make their worthwhile contribution to the further reinforcement of the economic and defense might of our multinational fatherland.

CSO: 1838/30

REGIONAL

SARKISOV SPEECH AT USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 29 Nov 84 p 2

[Speech by B.E. Sarkisov, Sevan Electoral District, Armenian SSR, at the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Eleventh Convocation]

[Text] My dear comrade deputies! At each of its sessions the USSR Supreme Soviet examines and resolves important questions of state in the country in accordance with the demands of the times, the regular tasks for further development of our socialist society, and urgent problems of domestic and international life. The present session must approve the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the nation's State Budget for 1985, which in many respects is an extraordinary year.

The Soviet people know that the coming year is first of all a year of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress; it is the year of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War; and it is the year in which the 11th Five Year Plan is completed, as well as the year in which plans for the 12th Five Year Plan and beyond are to be worked out. These plans are to embody and render concrete the party's economic strategy up to the end of the present century.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, in his speech at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, provided a profound analysis, a thorough description, and an evaluation of the drafts of the plan and the budget; these documents were examined and approved at the politburo session. In these plans, which are in reality the principal instrument for implementing the party's economic policy, all the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the principles, conclusions and recommendations of Comrade K.U. Chernenko are translated into the specific language of production tasks and indicators.

The workers of Soviet Armenia, just as all the Soviet people, perceive with great satisfaction that the plan for the decisive year of the five-year plan is directed toward strengthening and developing the positive economic trends which have taken shape in recent years. They define new and higher limits for our country's socio-economic progress and envisage higher growth rates for the national economy. A supporting base has been made for intensification of social production, and all-round improvement in the quality of

production. Further growth is envisaged in the material and cultural level of the life of the populace, and in the consistent development of housing and social-domestic construction. The plan considers in the required manner the needs for strengthening our country's defensive capability as well.

As always, the drafts of the national economic plan and budget fully reflect the Leninist national policy of the Communist Party. They ensure further harmonious development of each union republic and our entire country as a whole. And today we have every reason to call them plans for creativity and for social progress; plans for further strengthening the friendship of the nations and their mutual cooperation; plans for peace and further development of the foreign economic ties of the Soviet Union.

Comrade deputies! The party organizations, the Soviets of Workers' Deputies, the organs of control, the social and economic organizations, and all the workers of Soviet Armenia, as everywhere else in our country, have interpreted the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for successfully completing the plan for the current year, for fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks for 1985 and for the entire 11th Five Year plan, as a matter of immediate concern to everyone, as an urgent program for action.

It is gratifying to report to the Supreme Soviet that, consolidating and multiplying the successes in overfulfilling the planned assignments of the 10th Five Year Plan and for the past three years of the 11th Five Year Plan, the workers of the Armenian SSR under the leadership of the republic party organization, have in the 10 months of the current year ensured fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations with respect to the basic indicators for the development of the national economy. These results provide the basis for us to say that on the whole the fourth year of the five year plan will also be completed successfully.

The republic party organization, guided by Leninist precepts, and carrying out the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, is orienting the workers, the working collectives and all of our cadres, in such a way that they do not become complacent with what has been achieved, but that they critically analyze their successes: they should conscientiously and correctly summarize both the positive aspects and the omissions; they should look well to the forthcoming tasks; should constantly strive for unrelenting and highly-productive labor and for achieving higher limits; and they should stay strictly in step with the times and always be at the height of the party's demands.

We clearly recognize that the plans for the great creative work in the coming years pose for us tasks which are new, complex and broader in scope, the successful completion of which requires further improvement in organizational work in administering the economy and the economic mechanism, and in the style and methods of work in all sections. We must constantly be concerned for strengthening in every possible way state, planned, labor, executive and contractual discipline, and for eradicating and forestalling those occurrences which unfortunately take place, in which certain enterprises do not fulfill their plans, in which low-quality products are manufactured, in which obligations for supplying products are not carried out in

a timely manner, or wreck the plan. As always, we shall be guided in this work by the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, that the success of the cause depends on each worker and each working collective understanding the political significance of the tasks which have been set, and also on the organization of affairs in all sections; and by his instructions to ensure high rates and constantly increasing production effectiveness and the quality of the articles. All of this must become a standing rule in the work of each branch and each enterprise, and must become the standard for each worker. All organizational, political and ideological-educational work of the party organizations, all the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies, organs of state control, economic and social organizations in the republic will be directed to this end, for successful completion of the 11th Five Year Plan.

The recently-adopted CPSU Central Committee decree, "On the Course of Fulfilling the Decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum in the Armenian Republic Party Organization" will render us invaluable assistance in ideological support for all of this work. This document, which is historically significant to the republic, has today become a specific program of actions for further improving communist education of the workers, for further increasing the level of ideological and mass political work, and for mobilizing the masses for unconditional completion of the tasks facing the republic for economic and cultural construction. The healthy moral-political atmosphere which has taken shape in the republic, as was noted in the aforementioned CPSU Central Committee decree, the high level of political and labor organization of the workers, further improvements in all administrative units in the economic and political life of the republic, are a good guarantee that the workers of Soviet Armenia will successfully fulfill the planned tasks for 1985 and for the 11th Five Year Plan as a whole.

At the same time, permit me, comrade deputies, to express our opinions on several questions which should be resolved by the union-level organs.

As is well known, the economic potential of the capital of Soviet Armenia, Yerevan, has increased significantly. Industry and the city's economy have enjoyed an explosion of growth. Many enterprises and projects connected with service to the populace have been put into operation. All of this has, undoubtedly, led to the rapid and large increase in the city's population: it has already topped 1.1 million people. Unfortunately, due to a variety of reasons we have not succeeded in providing equal development of the city's social infrastructure--building a sufficient number of houses, pre-school day care centers, hospitals and polyclinics. Proceeding from this point, and also considering the large number of dilapidated adobe houses in the city which were built before the revolution, we ask the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the question of a special allocation to the city of Yerevan of the necessary funds to eliminate the disproportion which has taken shape, and bringing the number of social projects up to present-day standards.

And further: in order to stabilize production of chloroprene in the "Nairit" scientific-production association, this production is being rebuilt, and is to be completed by the end of this year. However, because

of violation of the periods for supplying technological equipment and a number of special materials, a great deal of time was lost in the course of the work. Bearing in mind the special national economic importance of the products produced by the association, we consider that Minkhimprom [Ministry of the Chemical Industry], Minmontazhspetsstroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work], and Minkhim mash [Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building] USSR should, in conjunction with the appropriate republic organizations, take urgent measures in the shortest possible time, to accelerate and complete the reconstruction in the time period established by the government.

And finally: At the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Tenth Convocation, in 1982, we made a request that the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, and other union ministries should focus their attention on problems of the social development of their enterprises situated on the territory of the Armenian SSR. Our request was based on the fact that in spite of the fact that there are several tens of thousands of workers and employees at their enterprises, funds for constructing housing, children's pre-school centers, polyclinics, preventive health care centers and other objectives of socio-cultural significance, intended for these enterprises by the indicated ministries were either much too small, or were not allocated at all.

Later we received from these ministries written replies to the effect that the questions raised would be examined and considered in the plans. However, the state of affairs has not changed in the last two years. The situation is the same at enterprises of Minneftekhimprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], Minkhimprom, Minkhim mash, Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources], and Ministroydormash [Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building]. We appeal once again to the administrators of the aforementioned ministries with a request to put matters right if at all possible in 1985, and particularly in the coming years of the 12th Five Year Plan, and to more fully support the heterogeneity of the economic and social development of their subordinate enterprises situated on the territory of the Armenian SSR.

Comrade deputies! In the name of the deputies of the Armenian SSR, I support the proposal which was made to approve the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1985, with the corrections and amendments made by the planning and budget and other permanent commissions of the chamber of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Permit me, comrade deputies, to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko; the USSR Supreme Soviet; and the Soviet Government, that the workers of Soviet Armenia will make a worthy contribution to the victorious march of the entire Soviet people to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause.)

REGIONAL

BAGIROV AT NAKHICHEVAN ASSR CELEBRATION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 18 Nov 84 p 3

[Speech delivered by K.M. Bagirov at a formal session of the Nakhichevan Oblast party committee and the Supreme Soviet of the Nakhichevan ASSR: "Along the Path Laid Out by October"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Today we are formally commemorating an important and joyful holiday, the 60th anniversary of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Permit me to speak for the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR and fervently and sincerely congratulate you and through you, the kolkhoz and other workers and the intelligentsia, all of the autonomous republic's working people, on the anniversary.

Soviet Nakhichevan has come a long and glorious way during the past 60 years. This is an infinitesimal period of time, an instant, in history. It has contained remarkable achievements by the people of labor, however, who have raised the mountain region from centuries-old backwardness to true heights of social progress. Under Soviet authority, Nakhichevan, which did not have its own industry and had a primitive system of agriculture prior to the revolution, has been transformed to a fantastic degree. Today this is an important region of Azerbaijan and the nation, with a significant industrial capability, a multi-branch mechanized agriculture and a population with a high level of science, culture and education.

The greeting from the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers rates highly the achievements of the Nakhichevan ASSR and its party organization, and expresses great confidence that the communists and all of the workers in the region will continue to make a fitting contribution to the building of a new life, to the implementation of the Lenin party's historic plans.

The celebration of the autonomous republic's anniversary reflects the colorful national festivities celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. And this is of profound significance. Great October opened up an era of revolutionary renewal of the world, an era of liberation of

peoples from all kinds of suppression, of transition to socialism and communism. The great Lenin aroused all of our nation's nationalities and ethnic groups for independent, historic creativity and showed them the way to freedom of development and a happy life. The founding of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic as part of the Azerbaijan SSR and the remarkable achievements of the ancient but eternally youthful region during the 60 years are graphic proof of the fact that the concepts and the cause of Great October are alive and victorious. The life-giving source of friendship and mutual assistance among peoples of the USSR is inexhaustible. The guiding role of the CPSU, inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's historic victories, is growing and gaining strength by the day. Precisely therein lies the guarantee of all coming accomplishments of the USSR and of Soviet Azerbaijan, an inseparable part of it.

The happy lot of Soviet Nakhichevan, the progressive and dynamic development of its economy and culture, and its labor achievements at the stage of developed socialism are one of the most important conquests of Azerbaijan's entire people on the glorious historical path of socialist development. And the three orders--the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution and the Order of Friendship of Peoples--on Nakhichevan's banner bear witness to the labor valor of the autonomous republic's residents, to their unshakeable loyalty to the revolutionary ideals and the cause of the Communist Party.

Azerbaijan's people and the workers of Azerbaijan know very well that all of our republic's achievements are a result of practical implementation of the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, of the wise national policy of the CPSU and of the selfless assistance and support of the great Russian people, of the entire fraternal family of peoples of the USSR. They are the exciting result of the daily, paternal concern and attention received from the Lenin Central Committee of the CPSU and the Central Committee's Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to the workers of Azerbaijan on the occasion of the fulfillment of republic plans and socialist commitments for sales of agriculture products to the state in 1984 is another graphic example of this constant attention. And there is absolutely no doubt that Azerbaijan's labor collectives will justify the CPSU Central Committee's trust, struggle even more persistently to successfully fulfill the Food Program of the USSR and greet the 27th Congress of the Lenin Party with good labor achievements.

Comrades! We are commemorating the anniversary of the Nakhichevan ASSR at a remarkable time, in a climate of great labor and political enthusiasm and a new flight of historic creativity evoked in the masses by decisions coming out of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The brilliant and profound speech delivered by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the Central Committee Plenum, one filled with true Bolshevik demandingness and principle, revealed the large-scale tasks of the party and the people for achieving the objective of the CPSU's program--to steadily improve the well-being of the Soviet people. The principles and conclusions, instructions and recommendations contained in Konstantin Ustinovich's speech precisely define the ways to struggle for the further development of the national economy and for the successful realization of the Food Program. The objective of these tasks is to raise the people's well-being to a qualitatively new level and to significantly improve the material and spiritual standard of living of the Soviet people.

All of our work today mainly involves successfully completing the 11th five-year period and creating a good and solid base for the 12th five-year period. The specific directions of this work and the most important and urgent tasks of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and management bodies, labor collectives and public organizations are defined in the speech presented by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, which reviewed drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the State Budget of the USSR for 1985.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed with new force the vital importance of switching our entire economy onto the track of intensive development and assigned us the task of launching a mass movement for efficient management at all levels of the production process, from top to bottom. Special attention must be given to increasing labor productivity, conserving labor, material and financial resources, improving product quality, and extensively applying the achievements of science and technology in production.

The speech delivered by Konstantin Ustinovich at the meeting of the Central Committee Politburo is an important political document. It is a guide to action for all party, soviet and public organizations, all management agencies, every communist and every Soviet worker, one which mobilizes the workers to make a living reality of the historic plans outlined at the 26th party congress and plans for the 11th five-year period. It is the duty of the communists and all the workers in our republic to actively engage in the socialist competition to accomplish the assignments specified by the state plan for the 5th and concluding year of the five-year period, and to greet the 27th party congress with good achievements in their work.

Today we can say with a sense of profound satisfaction that the people of Azerbaijan have worked gloriously during the past 4 years. Loyalty to duty and being true to one's word are a remarkable tradition of the communists, of all the workers of Azerbaijan, which has been reaffirmed in the achievements of this five-year period. Tangible proof of this is provided by the consistently high rates of Azerbaijan's social and economic growth and by the continuing enhancement of effectiveness in public production. From one position to the next, from each new height achieved by our republic, it is rising to the pinnacles of social and spiritual progress. And decisions coming out of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee are the reliable compass against which we verify our course. As they work to implement the tasks involved in perfecting the society of developed socialism, tasks which are new in great part and complex, all of the fraternal Union republics and Soviet Azerbaijan with them, are making a worthy contribution to the further strengthening of the economic capability and the defense strength of the homeland of October.

In this way, and only in this way--through the heroic labor of the Soviet people and their selfless devotion to the party cause, to the cause of peace on earth--is the international prestige of the Soviet State being strengthened. The persistent and focused struggle waged by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to halt the awesome arms race machine, to achieve the rapid and just settlement of explosive conflicts, to get a return to the political dialogue of the era of detente, to achieve peace and international

security are regarded with appreciation and gratitude from all progressive mankind, from all champions of peace. The workers of Azerbaijan, together with all the Soviet people, unanimously support and approve the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet State, and the enormous efforts of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world.

Comrades! The path traveled by the workers of your autonomous republic toward the socialist dawn, toward a free and happy life has been complex and difficult. It has undergone the severe testing of history.

Throughout the centuries the popular masses have had to battle fiercely to defend the freedom of their native land against countless invasions and to fight valourously against local oppressors. Need without a ray of hope, sorrow and deprivation were the lot of those who tilled the fields, built the irrigation canals, raised the walls of the fabulous palaces and composed songs and epics. Prominent thinkers of Nakhichevan enriched and brought glory to the Azerbaijan culture with their creativity, but class oppression and illiteracy barred the way to the light of knowledge for the people of labor.

History has preserved for the descendants a document amazingly powerful in its bitterness. At the beginning of the century, when the old world shuddered under the onslaught of the revolutionary storm, the satirical magazine MOLLA NASREDDIN carried an extraordinary map of Azerbaijan. The "holy places" and mosques were framed in black on the map, and the rare, bright symbols of schools stood out as tiny lonely islands in that dark and stagnant sea. This pathetic image, borne of the genius of Jalil Mamedkulizade, remarkable son of Nakhichevan and great Azerbaijani writer and democrat, was a formidable denunciation of the thoroughly corrupt social order.

There are different pages in the history, however, and one of the most remarkable captured Azerbaijan's joining with Russia. This outstanding event constituted a stage, a turning point, in the history of the Azerbaijani people, including the workers of Nakhichevan. It was of progressive sociopolitical and socioeconomic importance and accustomed the people to fight for their social and national liberation.

The flame of freedom which flared up in Petrograd in October of 1917 also lighted up your ancient region. The working people threw down the gauntlet to the forces of reaction and oppression. And despite fierce resistance by numerous enemies of the revolution--interventionists, beks, khans, and bourgeois nationalists of all shades--the popular masses led by the Leninist Bolsheviks gained victory in the greatest socialist revolution in history. Soviet authority was proclaimed in Baku on 28 April 1920. The working masses of Nakhichevan, with the fraternal assistance of the legendary 11th Red Army and the Baku Proletariat, raised the Red Banner over their land once and for all in Baku on 28 April 1920.

The building of socialism placed onto the agenda the extremely difficult task of creating new forms of state organization and cooperation among the fraternal peoples. And this historical task was brilliantly accomplished by the great Lenin and the party of the Bolsheviks. Prominent figures of the Communist Party and the Soviet State--S.M. Kirov, G.K. Ordzhonikidze, N.N. Narimanov, A.F. Myasnikov, G.M. Musabekov, S.A. Agamaliogly, G.G. Sultanov, and others--made a

large contribution to the implementation of the Leninist principles of nation-state development and to the founding and development of the Nakhichevan ASSR.

The new social order liberated the social energy of the laboring masses and opened up infinite space for creativity and constructive endeavor. V.I. Lenin stated that workers of the autonomous republic, like those of the entire nation, had learned from their own experience how to "construct a socialist building." Industry began developing in the Nakhichevan ASSR, the kolkhoze system won a victory, a cultural revolution was effected and generations of people of the new historical formation grew up.

Today, on the anniversary of the autonomous republic, we pay the tribute of profound respect, we salute and congratulate the active participants in the struggle for a victory for Soviet authority, those who climbed the scaffolding of the first five-year periods and effected the cause of the workers and peasants on a revolutionary scale, all of those who build the new life, who studied and learned to live, to struggle and work in the Leninist manner, the communist manner. Thank you, dear comrade veterans, for your heroic feat.

Today we speak with appreciation and pride of those who stood up to defend the Soviet Homeland together with all the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War. Hundreds and thousands of sons of your region fought courageously on the fronts and demonstrated valor and courage in the battles.

After the war the workers of Nakhichevan, like those of all of Azerbaijan, continued the progressive ascent in all areas of socialist development. And the youth worked selflessly alongside the front line fighters, who took their place at machine tools and went to work on the kolkhoz fields. Today they are veterans of war and labor gray with age. Dear comrades, soldiers from the Patriotic War, heroes of the rear and builders of the postwar five-year plans, accept the profound appreciation and a deep bow from our entire people for your selfless devotion to military and labor duty. May you have good health, and may your families have prosperity and happiness!

Comrades! The scope and scale of the achievements of the workers of Soviet Nakhichevan at the stage of developed socialism are profoundly impressive. Nakhichevan's industrial and agrarian make-up has taken final shape, and its economic capability has been strengthened immeasurably as part of our republic's single national economic complex during precisely this period as a result of the constant supervision and assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and to the purposeful, demanding and principled work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The steady growth of the region's productive forces has been the foundation on which the material and spiritual standard of living of the working masses has been improved.

There are some figures, impressive by themselves, which are better and more graphic than certain words. Here are a few of them. The industrial production volume has grown more than 700-fold since the year the autonomous republic was founded. Just in the 70's 26 industrial enterprises were constructed and began turning out products. This exceeds the number of enterprises built during all the prewar years by almost 3.5-fold.

Industry's dynamic development is inseparably linked to the increased scale of capital construction. A total of 515 million rubles in capital investments was channeled into the autonomous republic's economy during the 10th and the current five-year periods alone. This is considerably more than during the four preceding five-year periods taken together.

All of this could not fail to effect the dynamics of industrial production. Industry exceeded the sales of output plan by 7 percent during the first 3 years of the five-year period. The workers of Azerbaijan are happy that the 10-month assignment was fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 15 October, for the celebration of the autonomous republic's anniversary.

One of the most important conquests of Soviet power has been the creation of a large-scale, mechanized agriculture. The total volume of agricultural output has grown significantly, the materials and equipment base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been strengthened, the yield and the procurement of all of the main types of farm crops have been increased, and the output from livestock farming has grown.

Nakhichevan's crop growers dreamed of water for centuries. During the years of Soviet authority a great deal has been done to implement Lenin's precept: "Irrigation will remake the region." And there is profound significance in the fact that these words of Lenin were heard at the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, as the party's program in the area of land reclamation and irrigation at the stage of developed socialism was elaborated.

Reconstruction of the Nakhichevan irrigation system has been completed, as has the construction of the right-bank Arpachayskiy Irrigation Canal and a number of large water management works. Their start-up has made it possible to put new land into cultivation and to increase the yield from the grain and feed zone, the grape farms and orchards. All of this has made it possible to increase the contribution made by the farm workers to the implementation of the Food Program.

Today I would like to express special gratitude to the grain, grape and fruit growers and the livestock farmers of your republic, tireless and generous with their love for the land. With their own hands, figuratively speaking, they have made the anniversary year a year of outstanding labor records. Honor and glory to your working hands, to your fervent hearts!

With each passing year Soviet power is opening up more and more possibilities for workers of the region with respect to their continued spiritual growth and the flourishing of science and education. The republic's capital, Nakhichevan, is growing more beautiful literally before one's eyes. The city has expanded in new blocks of apartment buildings, well-developed streets and squares, embellished with the verdant elegance of trees. Monuments to antiquity are being carefully restored, and new complexes have been fitted harmoniously into the city landscape next to them--the Children's Art School, a choreographic school, a modern hospital, schools, tekhnikums, clubs and palaces of culture. The ancient cities of Ordubad and Dzhelfa have acquired a socialist image, and new ones, Ilichevsk and others, have sprung up.

All of these are graphic signs of the conquests of the socialist way of life and of the qualitative changes occurring in the spiritual life of the autonomous republic. They are widely known in Azerbaijan and throughout the nation. We need to pause today, however, and take a look back in order to make a comparison and get an idea of how far we have advanced toward the pinnacles of culture. The facts speak for themselves in this matter. There is a teachers' institute, and a scientific center, two design bureaus of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, an astrophysical observatory and two agricultural science institutions have been created in Nakhichevan. Every second resident of the autonomous republic is studying or improving his skills today. And behind these facts are a revolutionary leap in awareness and culture, intense spiritual work and a liberated spiritual world of tens and hundreds of thousands of people. Each new generation of workers accepts the baton of glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, of loyal service to the nation. Selfless service to the people--this is the noble and gratifying mission, and to fulfill it with dignity and honor involves giving all of one's knowledge, experience, skill and talent to the great cause of building communism.

The oblast party organization, a tested detachment of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, has served and continues to serve as the organizer in all the phases of the struggle waged by the workers of the Nakhichevan ASSR to achieve good social and economic progress.

The preliminary results of the report and election campaign in the party organizations is convincing proof of the high level of militancy of the autonomous republic's party organizations. It was conducted on a high organizational and political level, in a climate of earnestness and principle, as it was in the republic as a whole. The meetings have clearly demonstrated the ideological maturity and the high level of activeness of the communists, their solidarity with the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and their firm resolve to assure the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments for the 11th five-year period and to provide a worthy greeting for the regular, 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Comrades! While giving due credit for the achievements and noting the positive things which have become a feature of life today, we follow Lenin's mandate and must not become complacent but should see the existing shortcomings and unresolved problems. Let us be frank, we still have many of these. There are major deficiencies in the management of industry and construction, and labor productivity, production effectiveness and product quality are not improving with adequate speed. There are many unresolved problems in the operation of the agroindustrial complex, especially in such an important branch as animal husbandry. And although some advances have recently become clearly defined in this area, they cannot compare with what we still have to do.

It is the task of the autonomous republic's party, soviet, public and management agencies to use decisions coming out of the February, April and October 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and instructions from Comrade K.U. Chernenko to work out and implement specific measures to eliminate shortcomings and failings, to assure the absolute fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments by every enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, by every sector of the national economy, and

to lay a solid foundation for the successful fulfillment of plans for the concluding year and the five-year period as a whole.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan expresses its firm conviction that the Nakhichevan Oblast committee and the rayon and primary party organizations will give new impetus to the serious mood, will struggle consistently and purposefully to further strengthen discipline, organization and order in all areas of social and economic and spiritual life, to increase the responsibility of cadres and intensify the ideological work, and rouse the communists and all of the workers to struggle for the continued flourishing of Azerbaijan and our entire homeland.

Comrades! As we sum up the results of the historic path traveled by Soviet Nakhichevan on this glorious anniversary day and speak with pride of its remarkable successes, all of our thoughts are turned toward the Communist Party, the main architect of communist construction, toward the inexhaustible source of our multinational homeland's prosperity, toward its monolithic unity and solidarity.

The internationalism and traditions of friendship and international fraternity inherent in the Azerbaijani people have deep roots in Nakhichevan. Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Russians and members of other nationalities, full brothers, have lived and worked from time immemorial here in this mountain region, where one does not survive without the help and support of a friend. This friendship developed and grew strong and acquired a clearly defined class, socialist orientation in the struggle for the cause of Great October, for the power of the soviets. It gained strength in subsequent years, became the most important feature of the entire way of life of our workers and became embodied in filial love for the homeland of millions, for our Soviet Union.

We note with a sense of profound gratitude the outstanding contribution made by the great Russian people to the strengthening of our international fraternity. It was tempered in the crucible of class battles against the autocracy, in the struggle for the power of the soviets, and was sealed by the blood shed during the civil war and Great Patriotic War, and solidified during the years of socialist and communist development. Our fraternal friendship is forever strong and unshakeable.

Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate all of you on the glorious 60th anniversary, fervently and sincerely, with all my heart. There is no doubt that the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia of the Nakhichevan ASSR will successfully fulfill plans and assignments for the 4th year and for the five-year period as a whole, will make an important contribution to the strengthening of Soviet Azerbaijan's economic might, will continue to give their all to implement the historic plans outlined by the party and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

Long live the three-time order-recipient the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic!

Long live our great homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the inviolable friendship and fraternity of our nation's peoples!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! (Storm of applause.)

Comrade N.E. Mustafayev, first secretary of the Nakhichevan Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, presented a report.

11499

CSO: 1831/164

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS MEETING

GF131532 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held a regular meeting.

The presidium heard a question on the organization of work for reviewing the findings and recommendations of the planning and budget commission and other standing commissions of the republic's Supreme Soviet. The presidium also heard the proposals and remarks of the deputies of the 10th session of the 10th convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and for adopting the necessary measures for solving the questions emerging from them. The presidium asked the republic's council of ministers to organize this work through the corresponding ministries, departments, and organizations and to inform the deputies of the results.

[The presidium] also reviewed a question on the handling of citizens letters, which were addressed to this session of the Supreme Soviet. It asked the executive committees of the rayon and city Soviets and the corresponding ministries, departments, and organizations to review the questions raised in the letters, to take the necessary measures, and to inform the writers and the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of the results. A question on the results of the audiences given to the citizens by the leaders, members of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chiefs of the presidium's departments during 1984 was heard at the presidium's meeting. It was noted that this form of work has a positive response from workers and that it achieves the proper results. In 1984 questions of personal character and social significance were raised during these audiences. Many of these questions were reviewed and solved on the spot, but as for the questions which require the interference of the republican organs, the presidium gave the necessary instructions. This year, 1,349 workers were received in 91 enterprises, kilkhozes, sovkhozes, institutions and organizations.

A question on the results of a single day of an Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy, which was conducted on 19 December 1984, was heard. The presidium asked the executive committees of the rayon and city Soviets to organize their work for reviewing and solving the questions raised by the voters during their meetings with the deputies. Comrade B. E. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a report on these questions.

The presidium reviewed a question and adopted a resolution on the results of fulfilling the major plans of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet during 1984 and on the major plans of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the standing commissions of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet for 1985. Comrade M. M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium presented a report on this question.

The presidium heard and discussed a report by Comrade A. B. Mirzoyan, Armenian SSR communications minister, on the consolidation of the state discipline at the urban and rural telephone networks enterprises and on the augmenting of the role of labor collectives in this regard. The same was done with a co-report presented by Comrade M. S. Minasbekyan, chairman of the transport, communications, and highway construction standing commission of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, on the results of reviewing this question at the commission's meetings.

It was noted that by verifying the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 27th Congress of the Armenian Communist Party, the republic's Communications Ministry and the urban and rural telephone networks enterprises are making definite efforts to consolidate state discipline and for augmenting the role of the labor collectives in this regard. Owing to the measures instituted and implemented at the urban and rural telephone networks enterprises, labor and living conditions of workers improved, labor discipline was consolidated to some extent, cadres fluctuation and working hours loss were reduced, and the technical-economic indicators improved.

It was noted that there are shortcomings in the work of the urban and rural telephone networks enterprises for consolidating the state discipline and for augmenting the role of the labor collectives. There is a considerable waste of working time in Yerevan, Leninakan, Abovyan, Kafan, Oktemberyan and other telephone hubs. Work for consolidating the labor discipline and for upgrading cadres is not being persistently carried out in a number of enterprises. The capabilities and authority of the labor collectives and the social influence force are used weakly in this regard. All these things have negative effects on the quality of communications services to the population.

The presidium passed relevant resolutions on the questions discussed which are aimed at eliminating the existing shortcomings, at consolidating and following up state discipline, and at maintaining the required level of communications services to the population.

The meeting heard a report on the progress of fulfilling the resolution of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium issued on 25 May 1983 on the implementation of legislations on departmental control in a number of ministries and departments in the republic. The report was presented by Armenian SSR Procurator Comrade S. A. Osipyanyan. In its resolution the presidium took into consideration the report on the work carried out by the procurator's offices and asked them to consolidate their control over the fulfillment of these legislations.

The presidium heard information reports on the work of the presidium's departments during 1984. The presidium also reviewed questions related to the republic's state role and passes the relevant laws and resolutions.

REGIONAL

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES RADIO ANNIVERSARY SOIREE

LD212046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive soiree devoted to the 60th anniversary of the start of regular radio broadcasting in our country was held in Moscow today in the USSR Bolshoy theater. Greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the collective of Soviet radio broadcasting workers were read by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [video show auditorium, presidium in long shot, then Zimyanin delivering greetings]

[Begin Zimyanin recording] I cordially congratulate you on a great event--the 60th anniversary of the start of regular radio broadcasting in the USSR. In six decades Soviet radio broadcasting has encompassed the entire country and had become an integral part of the spiritual life of our society and an effective means of political and moral education of the working people. Vladimir Ilich Lenin placed a high value on the propaganda role of radio; calling it a newspaper without paper or distance, radio broadcasting is making a considerable contribution to the solution of major national-economic, political and social tasks and elucidation of the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and it enables the peoples of the world to learn the truth about our country. I am sure that Soviet radio broadcasting workers will continue to take an active part in the struggle for a further upsurge in the economy, science, technology and culture of our great homeland and the well-being of the working people, and will continue their vivid propaganda about the Soviet way of life and the remarkable qualities of our contemporaries who are worthy continuers of the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the older generations. I wish you, dear comrades, fresh creative successes. [signed] Chernenko. [applause] [end recording]  
[camera switches to show Lapin delivering a speech]

A report was delivered by Comrade Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. On behalf of the many thousands of radio broadcasting workers, he expressed profound gratitude to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for his high appraisal of their work and his kind wishes for the future.

CSO: 1830/202

REGIONAL

## AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET TENTH SESSION HELD

### Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Report

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Dec 84 p 1

[AzerINFORM [Azerbaijan News Agency] item: "The Worthy Completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan: The 10th Session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] Morning Session

We have all the opportunities for assuring the worthy completion of the five-year plan and meeting the 27th Congress of the Leninist party with high achievements in labor. Those words, from the speech given by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 November, define the political and labor mood of the Soviet nation, which is entering the last year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. With the unanimous striving to multiply that which has been achieved and to carry out the party's intentions with distinction, the workers of Azerbaijan are storming new heights. Inspired by the decisions of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 2nd Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, they are striving toward new successes in all sectors of economic, social, and cultural construction, the accelerated intensification of the economy, the successful completion of the current five-year plan, and the creation of a good, solid base for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The specific paths for resolving the economic and social tasks, and the new horizons for the republic's development in the forthcoming year, will be defined by the 10th Session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. That session opened at 1000 hours on 12 December in the Sessions Hall of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet.

Seated in the boxes were Comrades K. M. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, S. Ch. Kasumova, I. A. Mamedov, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, K. A. Khalilov, B. S. Kevorkov, N. E. Mustafayev, and L. Kh. Rasulova, and members of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet and the republic government.

The session was opened by Chairman of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy S. A. Rustam-zade.

The deputies honored by a minute of silence the memory of the deputies who had died since the 9th Session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet -- G. K. Aliyev, N. Z. Tagizade-Gadzhibekov, G. D. Rasulbekov, and G. N. Aslanov.

A session agenda and procedure for the session's work were approved.

The agenda included the following questions:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1985 and the rate of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1984.
2. The AzSSR State Budget for 1985 and the execution of the AzSSR State Budget for 1983.
3. The draft of the AzSSR Code Governing Administrative Offenses.
4. The work of the permanent commissions of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet during the elapsed period of the 10th Convocation.
5. The approval of the Ukases of the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet.

Then the Supreme Soviet began to consider the first question on the agenda.

A report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1985 and on the rate of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1984 was given by Deputy Chairman of AzSSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of AzSSR Gosplan, Deputy A. N. Mutalibov.

The deputies listened to a report on the AzSSR State Budget for 1985 and on the execution of the AzSSR State Budget for 1983, which was given by AzSSR Minister of Finance, Deputy B. G. Bakhshaliyev.

The Supreme Soviet listened to a supplementary report of the Budgetary-Planning Commission and the other permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet concerning the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1985 and the rate of plan fulfillment in 1984, the AzSSR State Budget for 1985, and the execution of the budget for 1983, which was given by Chairman of the Budgetary-Planning Commission of AzSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy M. A. Mamedov.

A discussion of the reports and the supplementary report began. Participants in the discussion were: Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nakhichevan SSR, Deputy Z. S. Gadzhiyev (Tsentral'nyy District of the city of Sumgait); 2nd Secretary of the party's Baku City Committee, Deputy L. A. Sokolov (Stroitel'nyy District); Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nagorno-Karabakh Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, Deputy A. A. Aslanov (Marlakertskiy District); leader of a combined brigade of bricklayers at SU-446 [Construction Administration 446], Aztransstroy Trust, Deputy D. G. Sultanov (Imeni Mirza Aga Aliyeva District); Chief of the Main Administration for Land-Reclamation Construction in AzSSR, Deputy N. I. Gadzhiyev

(Atakishilinskiy District, Kyurdamirskiy Rayon); 1st Secretary of the party's Kubatlin'skiy Rayon Committee, Deputy Z. A. Mamedov (Kubatlin'skiy District]; AzSSR Minister of the Food Industry, Deputy K. S. Mamedov (Bardinskiy 1st City District); and fitter at Machine-Building Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, Deputy R. D. Guseyn-zade (Komsomol'skiy District).

Thereupon the morning session ended.

#### Evening Session

At the evening session there was continued discussion of the reports and the supplemental report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1985 and the rate of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1984, the AzSSR State Budget for 1985, and the execution of the AzSSR State Budget for 1983.

The following took part in the discussion: Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kirovabad City Soviet of People's Deputies, Deputy I. B. Kuliyeu (Kirovabad'skiy-Dzhaparidzev'skiy District); worker at the Sovkhoz imeni Kalinin, Dzhallilabad'skiy Rayon, Deputy N. B. Ramazanova (Shilavengyahk'skiy District); Chief of the Administration of the Azerbaijan Railroad, Deputy A. P. Platonov (Imeni Mekhti Guseynzade District); petroleum- and gas-extraction operator at Leninneft' NGDU [Petroleum and Gas Extraction Administration], Deputy Ch. B. Ismaylova (Mashtagin'skiy District); 1st Secretary of the party's Kasum-Ismailov'skiy Rayon Committee, Deputy A. D. Dzhafarov (Pokrov'skiy District, Sabirabad'skiy Rayon); Rector of the Azerbaijan Institute for Medical Refresher Courses imeni A. Aliyev, Deputy M. D. Dzhavad-zade (Arkivanskiy District, Masallin'skiy Rayon); and Chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Agdam'skiy Rayon, Deputy Kh. Z. Abbasova (Karvend'skiy District).

The concluding word on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1985 and the rate of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1984 was given by Deputy Chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of AzSSR Gosplan, Deputy A. N. Mutalibov.

The session unanimously adopted the Law Governing the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of AzSSR in 1985 and the decree concerning the rate of plan fulfillment in 1984.

Then the concluding word on the question of the AzSSR State Budget for 1985 and the execution of the AzSSR State Budget for 1983 was given by AzSSR Minister of Finance, Deputy B. G. Bakhshaliyev.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law Governing the AzSSR State Budget for 1985 and the decree concerning the approval of the report on the execution of the AzSSR State Budget for 1983.

Thereupon the evening session ended.

## Supreme Soviet Concludes

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Dec 84 p 1

[AzerINFORM item: "Large Tasks Ahead: 10th Session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Has Completed Its Work"]

[Text] On 13 December the 10th Session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work.

The session was opened at 1000 hours in the Sessions Hall of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet.

Seated in the boxes were Comrades K. M. Bagirov, G. A. Gasanov, S. Ch. Kasumova, I. A. Mamedov, R. E. Mekhtiyev, G. B. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, K. A. Khalilov, B. S. Kevorkov, D. M. Muslim-zade, N. E. Mustafayev, and L. Kh. Rasulova, and members of the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet and the republic government.

Chairman of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy S. A. Rustam-zade, presided.

A report on the draft version of the AzSSR Code Governing Administrative Offenses was given by Chairman of the Commission on Legislative Proposals, AzSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy S. M. Guseynov.

The following took part in the discussion of the report: AzSSR Minister of Internal Affairs, Deputy D. D. Veliyev (Khanlarskiy District); team leader on the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Geokchayskiy Rayon, Deputy R. A. Guseynova (Cherekenskiy District); 1st Secretary of the party, Sal'yanskiy Rayon Committee, Deputy F. I. Alityev (Sal'yanskiy-Yenikendskiy District); and equipment operator at the Sumgait Synthetic Rubber Plant, Deputy S. S. Andreasyan (Sumgaitskiy-Sovetskiy District).

The session adopted the AzSSR Code Governing Administrative Offenses and the decree of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet concerning the procedure for putting into effect the AzSSR Code Governing Administrative Offenses.

A report on the work of the permanent commissions of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet during the elapsed period of the 10th Convocation was given by Chairman of the Commission on Industry, AzSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy G. G. Gubatov.

The session adopted a decree of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet concerning the work of the permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet during the elapsed period of the 10 Convocation.

A report on Ukases of the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet being introduced for the approval of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet was given by Secretary of the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy R. S. Kaziyeva.

The session adopted laws of the AzSSR and decrees of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet. Thereupon the 10th Session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet completed its work.

5075

CSO: 1830/197

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CONSUMER COOPERATIVE CONGRESS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Nov 84 p 2

[Azerbaijan Information Service report: "Important Tasks of Azerbaijan's Cooperative Workers"]

[Text] The 16th Congress of the Consumer Cooperatives of Azerbaijan was held over a 2-day period in Baku. The accountability report presented for the board of Azerittifak [not further identified] by its Chairman Ch.K. Gasanov and the delegate speeches noted that as an inseparable part of its unified national economic complex, the republic's consumer cooperatives are playing an important role in the implementation of the social program for development of the rural area and helping to improve the well-being of agricultural workers and to achieve significant changes in their everyday life. Thanks to constant assistance and attention from the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government, local party and soviet organs, it has undergone intensive development and is making a contribution to the build-up of the nation's food stocks.

The Azerbaijan Union of Consumer Trade Cooperative has become a large public management organization handling trade services for 3.6 million rural residents. During the first 3 years of the 11th five-year period alone 94 million rubles has been invested to strengthen the materials and the equipment base of the cooperatives, and hundreds of new stores, commodity warehouses and public catering enterprises have begun operating. The network of procurement, transport and construction organizations has been expanded.

All of the consumer cooperative branches developed successfully during the report period. Retail commodity turnover grew, as did the portion it accounts for in the republic's total commodity circulation. More foodstuffs are being provided, and public catering has been improved. Improved material well-being of the rural workers is permitting them to build high-quality housing and to acquire more furniture, cultural and personal use items, clothing, footwear and other essential goods. Sales of goods for practical technical use to the rural population, including lumber, cement, slate, structural glass and roofing material, have more than doubled during the current five-year period.

The output of our own products has increased, the quality has improved, and subsidiary farming has been developing. Foreign trade ties of the republic Potrebsoyuz [Union of Consumer Trade Cooperatives] have been strengthened. Its

enterprises annually produce tens of millions of rubles worth of various products. The procurement volume has more than doubled during the five-year period. Considerably more potatoes and other vegetables, gourd crops, raw materials for medicine, and other items are being procured from the population than in past years.

The performance of the Azerittifak system is still not fully meeting the increased demands of the consumers, however. There are serious deficiencies and unresolved matters, and the work of identifying and utilizing internal reserves is poorly performed. The Board of Azerittifak and the rayon cooperative organizations are not making full use of existing possibilities or the daily assistance provided by the republic's party and soviet organs for further improving trade services for the rural population. The cooperative organizations of Khachmasskiy, Geokchayskiy, Pushkinskiy, Kedabekskiy, Masallinskiy, Tauzskiy and other rayons regularly fail to fulfill the retail commodity turnover plan.

Little attention is given to the maneuvering of commodity stocks. Many goods included on the assortment list frequently cannot be bought. The sale of bread is poorly organized in a number of villages. There are serious deficiencies in the organization of the book trade, and 14 cooperative organizations have not fulfilled their plans for the sale of books.

The leaders of Azerittifak are indoctrinating cadres extremely inadequately, neglecting moral indoctrination questions and not showing proper concern for improving the prestige of the consumer cooperative worker. Primary party organizations of the branch are also doing little in this area. The requirement set forth in the CPSU Central Committee's decree with respect to supervising youth employed in the branch is not being fully carried out.

"Azerbaijan's field and farm workers" N.G. Gurbanova, leader of a tobacco growing team on the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Zakatal'skiy Rayon and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated in her talk, "are increasing output and improving quality by the year. Their selfless labor during the 4th year of the five-year period earned the praise of our party's Central Committee. The rural cooperative workers must perform at the same level. As a deputy, the electors send me letters and requests in which problems of setting up rural consumer services occupy an important place. They want to have modern and attractive specialized stores, cafes and dining halls in the villages, and to be able to purchase furniture and goods in daily demand without traveling to the city. Our cooperative organizations still need to do a great deal to satisfy the valid demands of the rural residents and to resolve all of these matters efficiently and promptly, together with the local rural soviets of people's deputies."

A.P. Podosinikov, machine operator on the Kolkhoz imeni Michurin in Vartashenskiy Rayon, stated that there has been a marked improvement in the construction of trade facilities during the report period but that there is still a shortage of them in the rayon. Speaking for the consumer cooperative members, he appealed to the leadership of Azerittifak to build a trade center in Vartashen and to increase deliveries of goods needed in the specific conditions of the mountain farms.

Like summer and winter pastures in other rayons, those in Shemakhinskiy Rayon are far from the central farmsteads of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes, M.N. Kozhevnikova, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Il'ich, stated. There are not enough traveling stores to provide normal trade services for the herdsmen and their families, however; and the existing ones have been in use longer than their normal service life and have long since exceeded their standard mileage.

N.A. Agabekov, chairman of the Shekinskiy Rayon Koopittifak [not further identified], S.A. Abyyeva, chairman of the Prishib Workers' Cooperative of the Dzhaililabad Potrebsoyuz, and others pointed out the need to seek and find more effective ways to serve the rural population and to make better use of both permanent retail facilities, traveling trade units and mail order trade.

The cooperative trade workers are faced with some particularly important tasks with respect to improving the procurement work and the purchasing of meat, milk, fruits and vegetables from the population, the demand for which is still not being fully met in the republic. The rural residents are not always able to sell their excess products without hindrance, agreements have not been concluded with many of them, and there are extremely few receiving points in the villages. More than two-thirds of the rayon cooperative organizations did not fulfill plans for the procurement of meat and meat products during the first 3 years of the five-year period.

Extremely little is being done to encourage the procurement of animal husbandry products, and material incentive funds for increasing the production and procurement of agricultural products from the personal plots of the citizens are not being applied. They are not universally issued balanced rations for their livestock or goods in great demand as incentives. There are abuses in the work of certain procurement organizations, and some procurers deliberately distort the records and reports and defraud the sellers for their own personal gain.

The republic's industrial enterprises also bear responsibility for the fulfillment of commodity turnover plans. They systematically fail to meet their commitments with respect to deliveries of consumer goods to the market, and they deviate greatly from the agreed-upon assortment. Workers at the wholesale bases and offices do not satisfactorily monitor the fulfillment of delivery plans or the assortment and quality.

The shortage of goods for children is of special concern to the rural population. S.M. Musayeva, vegetable grower on the Sovkhoz imeni Sabir in Masallinskiy Rayon and deputy to the republic's Supreme Soviet, discussed this. In Masallinskiy and adjacent rayons a large number of large families are unable to acquire attractive and comfortable clothing and footwear for infants and school-age children. Unattractive hosiery and knitwear and children's summer and winter clothing lie unsold on the counters, however. The population is forced to travel to Baku and other cities in order to buy quality items.

Many new facilities have come into being, and commodity turnover has increased by 35 percent in the public catering network of the Azerittifak system. Some good experience in organizing public catering has been acquired in Tauzskiy Rayon, which cook M.A. Gasanov told about at the congress. Dining halls, cafes and restaurants have been built there in recent years in the villages, in

picturesque premises which are areas of relaxation for the rural residents, the range of dishes has been improved considerably, and the manner in which the guests are served has been improved. Restaurants, booths and other public catering enterprises have been built in the Nakhichevan ASSR in Zakataly, Dzhalilabad, Agdam and Astara, and other areas.

Overall, however, this important area of the cooperative workers' activities is still not receiving adequate attention. The public catering enterprises are too involved in turning out expensive dishes and produce very few vegetable, dairy, flour and fish products. There is practically no dietetic, therapeutic or preventive medical catering. The provision of hot meals for students at rural general education schools is organized extremely unsatisfactorily.

The production of meat and other products on subsidiary farms of rayon consumer societies and unions is one of the important sources for increasing our foodstocks. Around 100 of these farms are presently in operation. They are operating profitably in Agdamskiy Rayon, a fact which R.B. Mamedov, chairman of the board of the rayon consumers' society, discussed in his talk. More than 20 tons of mutton, over 130 tons of poultry meat, more than 200,000 eggs and a large quantity of produce are sold there each year. M.D. Guseynov, chairman of the board of the Nakhichevan Koopittifak, L.M. Agamyan, chairman of the board of the Nagorno-Karabakh Oblast Potrebsoyuz, and others told about good experiences in setting up subsidiary farms. The speakers also directed attention to the acute need to further develop the subsidiary farms, especially those specializing in livestock. The areas of land allocated for them need to be used more effectively, the yield from the feed crops needs to be increased, and veterinary care of the animals should be improved.

"During the report period Azerittifak achieved certain successes in capital construction," said V.A. Babayev, director of the Azkoopspetsmontazh Trust. "During the 5 years the construction organizations have placed into operation more than 500 projects, including department stores and self-service department stores, trade centers, public catering enterprises, bakeries, warehouses and others. Construction's materials and equipment base has been strengthened. Assignments for the start-up of certain important projects have not been entirely fulfilled, however, there are cases of scattering of funds, and the volume of uncompleted construction is being reduced slowly. Plan fulfillment is frequently presented by a shortage of construction materials and equipment. Rayispolkom Chairman A.M. Alyyev reported that construction of a greatly needed crate repair combine was begun in Udzharskiy Rayon in 1983. For reasons unknown, Azerittifak is allocating neither the funds nor the construction materials to continue the project.

A.G. Velikanov, director of the Kusary Cannery, told about his enterprises' successes in the fulfillment of planned assignments and socialist commitments. In general, however, the canning industry operates with disruptions and at a loss. Serious complaints are made about the quality of the product. The network of canning enterprises and shops is being expanded slowly. In Agdashskiy Rayon, Koshakovagskiy Rural Soviet Chairman M.S. Makhmudov said, the construction of a cannery designed for processing local raw materials is proceeding at an unsatisfactory pace.

The work performed with the personnel and their indoctrination in the spirit of party demands for increased discipline in each area of production are of prime importance, as they are in all areas of the Soviet society's life. The congress delegates said that the communists and Komsomol members should be in the vanguard in the accomplishment of these tasks. We must support the patriotic initiative of the outstanding production workers, right-flank workers of the five-year period, and combat the lack of discipline and negative occurrences which still exist in the work of the rayon cooperative organizations. Ch.A. Faradzhev, first secretary of the Astarinskiy Rayon party committee, cited facts proving that the strengthening of trade and procurement organizations by the communists and Komsomol members helps to enhance the labor activeness of the collectives and to improve services for the population.

We should thoroughly publicize the names of the best trade workers and procurers and production veterans, and reward them morally and materially, said Kh.R. Novruzova, secretary of the party organization of the Saatlinskiy Rayon Consumers' Society. The communists and Komsomol members should be the trailblazers in the campaign against negative manifestations, combat thieves and speculators, and hold high the honor of the Soviet trade worker. A party stratum has grown up among the cooperative workers in Saatlinskiy Rayon, especially the women. As a rule, they are the ones who initiate the adoption of progressive forms of trade and improvements in the caliber of customer service.

R.I. Guseynov, first secretary of the Bardinskiy Rayon Komsomol Committee, believes that special stress should be placed on indoctrinational work with the youth. It is essential to give greater attention to the improvement of working and living conditions for the young replacements and be bolder in advancing young specialists to supervisory positions.

Z.M. Alikberov, rector of the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy, spoke of that institute's fruitful cooperation with the republic's consumer cooperatives. More than 200 specialists who are VUZ graduates have been assigned to the Azerittifak system just in the past 3 years. Potrebsoyuz finance workers are taking advanced training, and lecturers are being trained for the economic education system in the skills improvement department. These ties must be expanded in every possible way. The institute can help work out pressing problems in developing trade in the rural area, forecasting the population's growing demand, and other matters.

P.A. Mamedov and S.S. Akhundov, ministers of trade and local industry of the Azerbaijan SSR, and G.G. Babayav, first deputy minister of the republic's fruit and vegetable industry, devoted their talks to a number of pressing problems of further developing the production of manufactured goods and food products, the resolution of those products and the strengthening of ties between republic ministries and departments and the consumer cooperatives.

B.I. Gontar', deputy chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board, stated in his talk that the congress is quite properly concentrating not on the successes already achieved but on unresolved questions, on the large and complex tasks stemming from decisions adopted at the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and from instructions contained in speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The cooperative system in the nation is developing under the favorable influence of the CPSU's agrarian policy, which is producing dynamic growth of commodity circulation, consumer goods production and procurement of agricultural products and raw materials. Trade services for the rural population constitute the main area of activity for the cooperative workers. And we cannot accept the major deficiencies which exist in this area. Breakdowns in the fulfillment of the retail commodity turnover plan are the main deficiency. The Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz achieved only 95.4 percent of the plan in 1983. There is a lag this year as well.

Public catering has an important role in the servicing of the rural population. The republic has numerous unutilized reserves in this area as well. Among other things, specialized enterprises such as cafes, snack bars, cafeterias and culinary stores have been poorly developed. Not all available commodity resources are being procured. Azerbaijan has a monopoly, so to speak, on the production of pomegranates, but there are extensive difficulties involved in procuring them and few of them are shipped to various regions of the nation. We need to give greater attention to the processing of vegetables and assure preservation of the vegetables in the procurement, storage and transportation operations. The republic has an adequate quantity of raw materials, especially wild and pit-containing fruits, which increases Azerittifak's possibilities for turning out canned products. The output of canned foods not extensively available is still extremely inadequate, however. We must increase the volume, enlarge the assortment and begin processing practically all types of raw materials.

Greater initiative must be shown in the utilization of resources from the personal plots by accelerating the start-up of procurement and receiving points and by extensively involving clerks at rural stores in the purchasing of products.

Speaking for the republic's consumer cooperative workers, the participants in the discussion assured the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the republic's government and the Tsentrosoyuz Board that Azerbaijan's cooperative workers will make every effort to improve the service for the rural population and to implement decisions coming out of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and accomplish the tasks set forth in speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

S.Ch. Kasumova, secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, addressed the congress.

The congress elected new members to the board and the auditing commission of Azerittifak, as well as delegates to the 11th congress of the nation's consumer cooperatives.

Ch.K. Gasanov was elected Chairman of the Board of Azerittifak, A.A. Babayev was elected First Deputy Chairman, and A.Ya. Bagirov, Ch.T. Kadymov, Ye.A. Masiyev, L.G. Murtuzayeva, R.S. Sardarov and V.T. Khalilov were elected deputy chairmen.

D.G. Yarmamedov was elected chairman of the auditing commission. A resolution was adopted to further improve the performance of the republic's consumer co-operative system.

The congress delegates approved with great enthusiasm a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

11499

CSO: 1830/164

REGIONAL

TALLINN CUSTOMS INSPECTORS INTERVIEWED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 p 4

[Interview by D. Zheleznyakov, editor of the radio bulletin for ships of the Estonian Maritime Fleet with Vello Arusaar, chief of the Tallinn Customs Service and Valeriy Draganov, chief of the New Tallinn Customs Service: "Soldiers in the Control Service"]

[Text] On 27 October the Tallinn Customs Service will be 40 years old. Its work in ensuring customs control is varied and crucial: millions of tons of cargo, marine, automobile and air transport means, and various valuables coming over the state border of our country are inspected by the workers of the customs service. Aside from this, [the service] provides customs control at international exhibitions, over the cargo of foreign companies engaged in the construction of facilities on the territory of the Estonian SSR, and much more.

The "Georg Ots," a steamship in the Estonian Maritime Fleet, regularly crosses between Tallinn and Helsinki. Thousands of tourists, businessmen and guests must pass the customs inspection.

We must say right away: the overwhelming majority of foreign guests to the capital of Soviet Estonia come here with good intentions--to become acquainted with the life of the Soviet people and to see the sights of old Tallinn. But there are also those who are not interested in tourist purposes. These are business dealers and emissaries from various foreign organizations...

Today we are speaking with the Chief of the Tallinn Customs Service Vello Arusaar and the Chief of the New Tallinn Customs Service Valeriy Draganov.

Correspondent: Much has been written about the customs service. The readers enjoy clear-cut reports about contrabandists and stories about people who stand in a literal or figurative sense by the striped post bearing our country's seal.

But let us put off the sharp topics for another time and speak of the work of the Tallinn Customs Service and about the activity of the customs service in general.

V. Arusaar: Our main task is the struggle on the economic front (protecting the state monopoly on USSR foreign trade) as well as on the political front. All cargo and items crossing the state border are subject to customs inspection. We act in strict accordance with the USSR Customs Code and the recently adopted USSR State Border Regulations.

We perform the service of guarding the border together with the border patrol and here, if we speak of "division of labor" between us, we protect primarily the economic interests of the country.

V. Dragonov: The customs service is waging an active battle against encroachments not only on the foreign trade monopoly, but also on the Soviet monetary and credit system (contraband of currency and valuables). The customs service also protects the cultural property of the country. We are referring to the curtailment of efforts at contraband export of historical and cultural valuables from the USSR. Add to this also the struggle against encroachments on socialist law and order and, finally, the safeguarding of the health and morality of the Soviet people. Efforts to bring in strong acting narcotic substances and literature whose content is, mildly speaking, not very decent are curtailed.

V. Arusaar: Economics and politics are often intertwined. Here is an example. T-shirts with various sayings and emblems are very popular with the youth (so much has been said and written about this!). Such T-shirts are sent in as contraband--seemingly only for profit. But what if we look closer at the text of these cotton "printed publications?"

The secret services abroad have currently refined their operations. They know that today not every young man will don clothing with the stars-and-stripes flag in his race for fashion. And therefore the slogan "July is better than October" appears on the T-shirts. This is seemingly harmless. Many people prefer the warm summer to the damp fall. However, the meaning of the declaration bears a political character. Our ideological enemies are hinting at the two Constitutions: in the USA it was adopted in July, and in the USSR--in October.

V. Draganov: I would like to add to what Vello Feliksovich has to say in the following plane: to speak of the specifics of the Tallinn Customs Service. To start with, I believe that it would not be immodest of me to remind the readers that according to the results of socialist competition for the past year we were awarded second place in the country. And so, about the specifics. Our workers must not only have a full mastery of the entire arsenal of technical means of control, but they must also possess the skills, habits and inborn intuition, if you will, to "see" the ill-wisher and the law-breaker in the mass of ordinary tourists. For this one must even be a psychologist to some degree.

Sometimes journalists, in telling of the work of the customs inspector, write about how with his keen eye he is able to pick out a clearly nervous person

from the crowd. He is the contrabandist! However, far from every nervous person is a law breaker. The customs inspection procedure, we must admit, is not a pleasant one. And, naturally, most people are nervous about it. But to be able to "pick out" the contrabandist from this majority of people--that is a skill! The Main Customs Administration of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry often sends colleagues from numerous socialist countries to gain work experience in Tallinn. Thus, last year we hosted the chief of the Main Customs Administration from the Republic of Cuba. Recently we also hosted some Czechoslovakian colleagues. The Tallinn Customs Service has organized courses for advanced training of personnel managers at customs institutions in the USSR. Vello Feliksovich is the director of these courses.

V. Arusaar: And Valeriy Gavrilovich is the head of the instructional section.

Correspondent: Nevertheless, who is it that comes to us with ill intentions?

V. Arusaar: There are not really that many such people, but I cannot say that there are very few. Fortunately, by far not every arrival or departure of the "Georg Ots" is accompanied by the confiscation of contraband goods. What do they bring to us and what do they take out?

First of all, let me tell of the methods for combatting contraband. It cannot be handled by the means of the customs service alone.

Here the efforts of various departments are needed. For example, quite recently one of the most profitable objects of contraband were polyethylene bags. They were brought in by the hundreds in false bottoms of suitcases and purses and in other thinkable and unthinkable hiding places. Now the influx of this product from abroad has been sharply curtailed. What is the reason for this? Simply that Estonian industry has mastered the output of high quality polyethylene bags and artists have developed colorful designs. Now Tallinn residents and guests are eager to buy this locally manufactured product. The same is true for tricot products. It happens that our sailors and tourists bring in knit sweaters purchased abroad. It would be good if our industry would finally perfect the manufacture of good sports slacks, fashionable jackets and toiletry articles with colorful labels.

What else do the contrabandists bring in today? For example, customs inspectors were interested in why the foreign tourist brings an entire case full of beer into Tallin, which is famed for this beverage and which, by the way, as everyone knows is much cheaper here than abroad. Perhaps the guest drinks only his own brand? Certainly not. In one of the bottles it turned out that there were... 33 silver chains! In another hiding place the same "tourist" had 16 electronic watches.

Correspondent: It is interesting, how do they try to smuggle through the contraband?

V. Arusaar: I have nothing new to tell you. Contrabandists are clever, but naive. Sometimes they think that they have thought of a brilliant new way to fool the customs inspectors. But in fact--they are the same tubes of "tooth-paste" and concealed pockets which we have known for half a century. One

foreign woman tried to bring 519 copies of printed publications into the USSR in a specially designed belt.

Correspondent: How are your workers able to find the hiding places?

V. Arusaar: Aside from the professionalism which they have mastered to perfection, modern technology also comes to their aid. During the inspection process, a metallic object was found in a can containing sauteed home prepared elk, which a Finnish tourist was bringing home from Tallinn. The suspicious can was opened, and a lead hunting bullet was removed from it. The hunters had shot the elk with it. Someone might have broken a tooth on this present!

Correspondent: Thank you, Vello Feliksovich and Valeriy Gavrilovich, for the interesting conversation. And allow me to congratulate the Tallinn Customs Service on its fortieth anniversary in the name of our readers.

12322  
CSO: 1800/91

7 February 1985

## REGIONAL

## TRUD REPORTS ON FLOODING OF RIVER IRTYSH

PM171517 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jan 85 p 3

[O. Kvyatkovskiy report under the rubric "We Report the Details": "January Floods"]

[Text] East Kazakhstan Oblast--Unprecedented winter flooding threatened many inhabitants of the eastern Irtysh region with a major disaster. The river, rearing up over ice jams, burst its banks, flooding settlements, houses, live-stock premises... In a fierce frost, people came out to meet the water and entered into single combat with it.

A turbid steam swirls and settles over the village of Uvarovo. Houses emerge, ramshackle and subsiding. For 3 days in succession they had to sustain mighty blows from the waves and torpedo salvos from ice floes.

Half the village is an ice field. Spades, picks, and crowbars ring out against the ice. After overcoming the January flood, people are clearing the approaches to the houses and putting their yards in order. Alongside is the Irtysh. Calm, peaceful, normal.

Among the spurs of the ore-bearing Altay, the ancient word "zazhor" [ice jam] is current. In a severe frost, on the shoals and sandbanks the Irtysh freezes to the bottom. Then a violent force pushes the river out of its banks, breaks the thick ice, and sweeps away any obstacle in its path.

In the last few days of last year, ice jams fettered the river in many places. People sensed danger. A reconnaissance helicopter whirled over Uvarovo. Later, mighty explosions broke up the "zazhors." But fierce frost restored the barrier overnight. And in the morning, a great flood poured down on the central farmstead at the Kuybyshev kolkhoz...

"The Irtysh attacked us at 1100 hours," kolkhoz chief engineer A. Bengard explains, "and 4 hours later not even such powerful machines as the K-700 could reach the pig complex."

The kolkhoz pig complex--4,000 breeding sows and piglets--is of special importance for the whole of Glubokovskiy Rayon. It is a reproductive unit. And people forgot their personal well-being and rushed to save the common property.

Fifty people in rubber boots (in a severe frost!) fought for the life of the complex. They caught the lively gilts, took them to the trucks, and covered them with tarpaulin. The trucks managed to make their way back. The people were finally surrounded by water.

"We lost communications," A. Bengard explains. "Kolkhoz chairman Aleksandr Ivanovich Burdakov tried to bring bread to us on a Kirovets. He did not get through--water flooded the radiator. The Irtysh continued to advance. We made torches and came out to meet the water. We scooped up damp, heavy snow and made a long causeway. The frost hardened it as we watched. We made our way along the causeway to the road, to the half-submerged Kirovets. We sent the pig herds out first--it was nearly 24 hours since they had seen their families..."

From the very first moments of the natural disaster, help was on its way: from nearby farms, from the rayon center, and from Ust-Kamenogorsk. N. Mokhov, deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, and K. Ukin, chairman of Glubokovskiy rayispolkom, went to the kolkhoz. Columns of trucks carrying clay and gravel went with them through the frosty night.

The kolkhoz members, having protected the pig complex, set about saving the village. Two K-700's with trailers went around the outlying houses. They brought the people and their property out of the flood zone.

We evacuated 48 families," Ye Izmaylova, chairman of the kolkhoz trade union committee, explains. "We took them to the kindergarten. They immediately organized food and provided warm clothing for the children. Foreseeing the possibility of further evacuations, we prepared the club. But matters did not reach that point--a dike was very rapidly growing up in the path of the Irtysh..."

They worked nonstop to build the dike. The oblast sent 60 trucks. Plus excavators and tractors.

...We are walking along the dike, and V. Tsoy, secretary of the kolkhoz party committee, tells me that although there has been damage, it is much less than it might have been if the people of Uvarovo had not come out as one man against the river. Of course, he says, all the families who suffered will receive aid from the state and will go to safe new houses--here is the site, and look, the first one is already being built.

CSO: 1830/235

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN WRITERS' UNION CHAIRMAN ON OBLIGATIONS TO YOUTH

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by V. Beekman, chairman of the board of directors, ESSR Writers' Union:  
"The Time in Which You Live"]

[Text] The complexity of managing any creative collective consists primarily in the fact that all of its members are different and dissimilar personalities, and each requires a different but always creative approach. The Estonian Writers' Union has around 180 members. Its main centers are in Tartu and Tallinn. Thus, much depends on the fullness of life of the union itself. Being well aware of this fact, we are doing our best to help the Estonian writers to perceive life to its fullest and most varied degree, to take them beyond the boundaries of their own writing desks.

One of the cardinal means of resolving this complex question is to stage meetings with interesting representatives of the most varied professions. We are striving to give creative people the frequent opportunity of meeting, sharing opinions on some specific topic, and discussing the most important aspects of the current literary process. We try to attract the broadest possible circle of authors to these discussions, including young writers who are not yet members of the Writers' Union.

In general, the youth are our special concern. After all, we are speaking here of the future of our literature, and this is extremely important. In this connection, I am particularly puzzled and rather concerned about the following problem--the slower rate of influx of young creative forces into literature, and especially into prose. The influx into Estonian prose was most intensive in the 60's. Young talent, one might say, was in full bloom. Today these are singular phenomena, and as a rule the debuts are rather late. It is not easy to find a simple explanation to this problem.

On one hand, as has already long ago been noted, with the increased complexity of social life there is a remarkable process of inhibition of social, moral and professional formation in part of the youth. In other words, there is a prolonged infantilism. This fact is very much apparent in literature, and especially in prose which requires maturity of thought. On the other hand, we are evidently ourselves to blame for the fact that we have somehow overlooked the need for more actively attracting people with searching and inquisitive minds to literature.

The fact is that in our time, in the epoch of the NTR [scientific-technical revolution], a number of technical disciplines and exact sciences evidently have a greater attractive force for young men and girls striving towards action. They think that this sphere offers them many more possibilities for proving themselves. Meanwhile it seems that nothing is really happening in literature. Year in and year out people write books, some better and some worse. Evidently, a certain role in this perception also belongs to certain flaws in teaching literature in school, as well as to the fact that often we tend to make the classics seem too absolute. We are still too timidly aiming our young colleagues toward the recognition of the significance and current nature of the modern writer's mission. And when there is no food for the mind, it is too easy for the omnivorous, deafening din and noise of the discotheque to dominate the immature consciousness.

There is one other no less important problem, which I would formulate as follows: the writer's fear of finding himself face to face with the complex phenomena of our life and the unwillingness to delve into them. I am not speaking now of a certain inevitable, I would even say chronic, lag of literature behind the development of life phenomena. True literature requires deep interpretation, a distance in time. It is not always possible to write about something while still hot on its scent, with the exception of essays. Yet there is another point of concern: in recent prose, poetry and dramatic composition there are too few heroes actively directing their fate and a disproportionate number of contemplators who witness passing events from the sidelines and who consider events which are not very significant from the standpoint of their social-community importance.

Maybe this is why I myself tried to write things which had more acute social significance, because I felt the need for this in our time. The material usually dictates the form to the writer. Creativity has its own specific laws. However, regardless of what he writes about, in the present day or distant past, the writer must always be social and must keep his hand on the pulse of time.

This is why I received with such personal interest the words of comrade K. U. Chernenko at the anniversary plenum of the USSR Union of Writers, in which I was privileged to participate. "It is important, comrades, for the creative search of the artist to have, if I may use the expression, a single starting point--a loyalty to the truth of life and to the socialist ideals. This is a necessary condition for the party- and people-oriented nature of art."

The brilliant and informative speech by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee contained much material for our literary reflections. Now whenever I have occasion to recount my impressions of the anniversary plenum, I always remember the thought on criticism: "...great literature and major art cannot exist without highly professional and socially responsible criticism. This means that our Marxist-Leninist criticism must not only precisely evaluate certain works. We expect more from artistic criticism. We expect the ability to expose the deep social meaning of problems touched upon in the works, the ability to support authors if they formulate these problems correctly and to argumentatively dispute them when they are in error. In a word, our criticism must help the movement of the spiritual life of the people."

These are words which accurately evaluate the situation which has arisen both in the all-union and, particularly, in the republic literary critical activity. This does not mean, of course, that there are no talented critics in the republic who accurately and keenly sense the current of the literary process, who write frankly and principally about the tendencies in the development of our literature and of the creativity of a certain author on the whole as well as in his individual works. There are such critics. However, the fact is that all too often we encounter a one-sided approach, even subjective evaluations at the expense of sober analysis. This is our common concern. Here I see an extensive field of action for the republic's Union of Writers.

The main thing for the writer, regardless of the position which he occupies and most often in spite of it, are new books which your people and your country need. This is his reason for living and working.

Let me tell you a little about my latest work, which keeps me totally occupied. The theme of the novel is historical-revolutionary. It is the summer of 1918, during the period of the Brest Peace, the opposition of forces. On one side are the Kaiser's troops which have occupied Narva, and on the other--the so-called northern section of the curtain detachments. That is, broken Red Guard detachments who had retreated from Estonia under the onslaught of the German forces and from which the Red Army had only begun to be formulated.

This was a unique time. There was no constant front line. Individual garrisons were located in villages, and they were responsible for ensuring peace and safety to Soviet Russia. The Red Guard detachments generally consisted of local residents, and this meant that their families, their relatives and friends lived over the demarcation line. This was a remarkable time, the time of the very beginning of the civil war. Relatives would come over the demarcation line to visit the Red Guards, while Ostzeisk barons arrested by the people's authorities were officially handed over to occupied Estonia in accordance with the Brest Peace, and the commanders had to be clever in protecting the gentry which had been sent over from the lynch mob. There are many tragicomic events, as well as truly dramatic events in my new novel.

For me this was a bright and violent time--recent history. From my childhood I heard many stories about those days and events, in which the people near and dear to me took part. All of my relatives on my mother's side were from Narva. My grandfather worked on the Krenholm for over 30 years without a single criticism or a single day's absence. Of course, I used archive materials in my work as well as my family heritage. In a certain sense the hero of my book must also be Narva--that glorious city destroyed by war. Due to its rather unusual composition, a certain facet of the novel will also touch upon our day, as well as certain episodes of the Great Patriotic War. My leading characters, and I along with them, are living through those days when the revolution and everything around it was young.

The most important thing for any collective, in my opinion, is unity of spirit, unity of thought, and unity of purpose. I belong to that generation of Estonian writers who came to literature in the late 40's-early 50's. Our predecessors

were the military generation (Yu. Smuul, D. Vaarandi and others), and before them--the writers who began their literary activity in the years of the bourgeois republic. The writers holding leftist views, and at that time they comprised the overwhelming majority, unconditionally accepted the socialist revolution of 1940 in Estonia and became involved in building the new culture. However, the peculiarity of our common development consisted in the fact that all of us--the very young as well as the more mature--had to learn to write all over again. The new reality required new means of expression. The most vivid example of this is the work of August Jakobson, who in the 30's was one of our leading novelists. However, after the events which took place in June of 1940, he realized that he could no longer write novels as before (he was extremely productive, publishing a new work every year). Jakobson began seeking new forms of expression for his thoughts. He discovered that tense situations, social shifts and breakups required a more dramatic and intense form of expression. All this he expressed in the genre of dramatics. Having begun writing plays, by the 50's he was already one of the leading dramatists in Soviet literature.

There were people with varying life experiences in my generation. Many of them just recently took off their soldier's overcoats. Others, like me, came to literature from the school bench, but with a frightful wartime childhood behind them, which is something in itself. However, our entire existence was defined by a single dominant force--war, with its mindless tragedies, with its greatness and depths of the human spirit. This is what defined our extremely timid attitude toward literature. We understood that about such things one can only write with great passion, and only very honestly, truthfully and sincerely.

Then, as it must be in art, each of us went our separate way. However, the community of writers from different generations which emerged in times which are now long past, beginning with such leading figures as I. Semper, A. Jakobson, M. Raud and down to the very youngest writers, is still very closely felt. We were united by the fact that we learned to write together, as well as by the fact that we tried to reflect all that was new and was being born before our very eyes, those most difficult turning points which the Estonian people and Estonian culture lived through in their formulation and in the formulation of socialist culture. At that time we did not feel a generation gap based on age, which is so popular today. I don't believe that this is important for literature. It is something else that is important--the sense of unity, the sense of urgency in your works, which must reflect the spirit of the time in which the writer lives.

12322

CSO: 1800/91

REGIONAL

ON ROLE OF SOVIET CINEMA AS A PROPAGANDA TOOL

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by B. Gershovich, chairman of the Uzsovprom [Uzbek Council of Professional Unions] Cinema Council and honored cultural worker of the Uzbek SSR: "To Make the Screen 'Work'"]

[Text] Several years ago, cases of disruption of production discipline became more frequent at the Chirchik production association "Elektrokhimprom". The administration, the party and social organizations sounded the alarm. When she found out about this, Aleksandra Petrovna Nesterenko, director of the association's Palace of Culture, suggested to shop foreman A. Garayev: "Let us help you. We will make your reading room a branch of the palace." He was interested. They installed movie equipment, and the cinema lecture room was put into operation.

Today this is a communist labor shop. The personnel turnover has been reduced. An atmosphere of intolerance has been created around the transgressors. The small beam of light has played an important role in these changes, "lighting up" that which was not so noticeable before and helping to bring the collective closer together.

The Palace of Culture of the Ferganskiy Textile Combine imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, whose director is Vera Il'yinichna Dolzhenko, uses the most varied forms of film propaganda. Six thematic film presentations are devoted to propaganda on the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Thirteen film lecture rooms have been created for various categories of workers within the enterprise--laborers, engineering-technical workers, and managers. Every year there are five or six film festivals held dealing with artistic and documentary films. The textile workers take an active part in the viewer conferences. The cinematography department is almost 12 years old.

The club movie screen at the Bagizagan sovkhos in Samarkand Oblast is closely tied with the life of the labor collective. Film projectionist Mukhamaddin Tadzhiyev, bearer of the Order of the October Revolution and honored cultural worker of the republic, skillfully plans the repertoire and holds festivals and thematic movie screenings, involving specialists in this work.

Today in the republic's professional union cinema network there are almost 2,360 movie projectors, with 481 of them showing free films. Every year over 35 million viewers attend film screenings in worker's clubs and reading and recreation rooms. The material-technical base is being strengthened. In the past 3 years alone, 950 sets of new movie equipment and 240 special mobile units have been directed to the republic's professional film network.

Film propaganda is an integral part of the activity of most club institutions in the republic. Films are used as clear illustrative material in the lessons of public universities and schools of communist labor.

There are currently over 3,000 film lecture rooms in the professional union film network. In the past year there have been 18 thematic film screenings, 76 film festivals, over 1,500 cinema evenings and mornings, meetings with leading figures in Soviet cinema, and film discussions.

The participation of film organizers in educational work with children and teenagers has noticeably increased. Children's film screenings are held at all cinema centers, and Young Pioneer movie theaters have been set up with public funds at numerous cultural institutions. During summer vacation, regular film screenings were organized at 273 country Young Pioneer camps.

Today the main task of workers in the professional union film network is to make more effective use of the educational possibilities of the most mass-oriented form of art. The film organizers of Tashkent Oblast are successfully resolving this task. Last year they completed their plan ahead of schedule for providing film services and fulfilling their socialist responsibilities as approved by the AUCCTU Central Council on Cinema and earned the AUCCTU Perpetual Red Banner. One of the factors in this success was the ability to respond quickly to the demands of the times. An important place in their film screenings was given to propaganda of party policy, labor and moral upbringing, the implementation of the Food Program, and preparations for the 60th Anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbekistan Communist Party. The question of what film to show to whom is not such a simple one. The oblsovprof [Oblast Council on Professional Unions] Council on Cinema (Chairman K. Umarchodzhayev) is constantly studying and analyzing questions of repertory policy. The preparation of the work force has been well organized in Tashkent. Every year 40 film projectionists complete their course of study, and 65 receive advanced training.

The professional union organizations and cultural institutions of Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, and Fergana Oblast have acquired rich experience in the use of films for communist training of the workers.

Film organizers devote particular attention to documentaries and popular science films. There are widespread free screenings at enterprise shops, dormitories, reading and recreation rooms, and at residence halls.

The republic's amateur film makers are also resolving great educational problems. We have over 180 independent film studios, with 5 laboratory clubs rendering them permanent assistance. In their films the amateur film makers raise current problems about the work of the labor collectives and show the richness of our contemporary's spiritual world. The amateur film makers of Uzbekistan are

always winning prizes at all-union and international festivals. The enthusiasts of the amateur screen in Tashkent, Fergana and Samarkand Oblasts are especially distinguished.

Nevertheless, there are still many shortcomings in our organization of film propaganda. The film organizers of workers' clubs are often far from those current production and moral problems which are resolved by the labor collectives, party and professional organizations. Sometimes even the amateur film studios are removed from the life and concerns of the labor collectives. They are undiscerning in their selection of topics and plots. The administration and the professional union organizations of the enterprises expend their funds for buying equipment and for paying the managers, but the return is small.

The republic competition for better application of cinema in scientific-technical propaganda, which we are holding in conjunction with the republic VOIR [All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators] and NTO [Scientific-Technical Society] councils and the Republic Film Rentals Office, is bringing to light the current state of affairs. The results of this competition indicate a lagging behind in many areas. While in Tashkent Oblast there are 114 free film facilities in operation and 48 in Fergana Oblast, in Navoi and Dzhizak Oblasts there are only 7 and 8 respectively.

Often we ourselves lose viewers due to low quality film screening, poor advertisement, and weak ticket distribution. The modern viewer has the right to demand that the movie theatre be comfortable and that he be able to rest and listen to interesting conversation or to a concert before the screening. And what does he often encounter? Viewers anxiously awaited the opening of the large hall at the Tashkent Railroad Workers Palace of Culture. But plush furniture appeared here, and this became the basis for the management of the railroad administration to prohibit the screening of films.

As before, rural populated areas are very poorly equipped with stationary film facilities. We must admit that the party and professional union organs, the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs are giving constant aid to republic and oblast councils on cinema. The condition of club facilities has somewhat improved. Nevertheless, at the present time, 304 out of the 801 sovkhoses do not have such facilities at all, while 52 sovkhoses have only summer film screening areas. It is true that we are expanding the network of portable film facilities, which comprise 42.2 percent of the overall number of rural cinema units. In the 3 years of the 5-year plan, 726 film equipment sets, 225 mobile film clubs and portable cinema units have been directed to the rural cinema network. Last year alone the rural cinema network increased by 43 cinema units. Today there are 645 mobile film clubs and portable cinema units on the roads of the republic, as well as other transport allocated by farm managers. However, not everything here is in full order. The mobile film clubs, as a rule, have last priority for repairs. Sometimes they are not used for their intended purpose. We repeatedly pointed this out to the managers of the Leninism and Dzhannazar'ya sovkhoses of the Karakalpak ASSR, the Sovkhoz imeni Khamza of Andizhansk Oblast, the Kommunizm Sovkhoz of Kashkadar'insk Oblast, and the Kyzylkum Sovkhoz of Dzhizak Oblast. However, as before, the viewers here have occasion to view films only sporadically, while the Sergo

Sovkhoz in Akhangaranskiy rayon has not shown films for many months due to the breakdown of its mobile cinema unit.

The residents of small populated areas are especially not given their fair share. There are many films which they do not see. The number of film copies allocated to the oblasts makes it impossible to supply all the cinema units. 320 of them, or 21 percent of the total number, are located in remote sov-khozes or small populated areas and receive no more than 2 or 3 new films a month, and these are usually 15-20 months after their screen release.

Our tasks are extensive and crucial, and we must resolve them together with the economic management organs. Only by working together will we be able to achieve the situation whereby cinema works for communist education, and works to its full and remarkable force.

12322

CSO: 1830/203

REGIONAL

ANNIVERSARY OF PURGED KAZAKH ACTIVIST OBSERVED IN TASHKENT

Ryskulov Admitted Nationalistic Errors

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1000-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences R. Nurullin titled "Fighter for Socialism: The 90th Anniversary of the Birth of Turar Ryskulov." Nurullin traces the career of the Kazakh revolutionary Turar Ryskulovich Ryskulov: his birth in 1894 into the family of a nomad cattle breeder, the death of his parents, his early schooling, his arrest by tsarist authorities for his part in the 1916 uprising in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and his early activity as a Bolshevik and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Turkestan and of the Kray Muslim Buro, whose leader he soon became.

"In late 1919 and early 1920 a deviation toward local bourgeois nationalism began to manifest itself with increasing clarity among certain leaders of party and soviet organs in Turkestan. Turar Ryskulov played the main role among the nationalistic deviationists at that time. Criticizing his own mistakes, Ryskulov later wrote: 'In rallying indigenous workers to the cause of Soviet rule at the beginning of the revolution, in 1920 and 1921, a group of workers led by me made a number of serious mistakes. We got carried away with nationalistic slogans, felt a desire to become 'national leaders', did not give sufficient attention to our internationalist tasks, and fought to establish our own national bureaucrats in the apparatus, etc.'"

Nurullin goes on to relate that Ryskulov moved at the 5th Kray Conference of the Communist Party of Turkestan to have the party renamed "Turkic Communist Party" and the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Turkestan to be called the "Turkic Republic." Ryskulov, says Nurullin, recognized this and other suggestions were the result of a loss of class awareness.

A discussion took place in the middle of 1920 between Ryskulov and Lenin at which, according to Nurullin, Lenin managed by exercising great tact and sensitivity to induce Ryskulov to recognize his mistakes, make the correct conclusions from them, and reorient his energies toward participation in the battle to build socialism. In a letter to Akmal' Ikramov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Ryskulov wrote (on 21 May 1935): "In the course of the 15 years following the Turkestan period the party tested me sufficiently and I did not deviate

even once from the party line. The mistakes of 1920 and 1921 taught me to be a confirmed Bolshevik in my everyday work, and I hope never again to stray from the path."

The article traces Ryskulov's further career in the mid 1920s as he was appointed to the posts of Chairman of the Turkestan ASSR Sovnarkom, member of the Central Asian Buro of the Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks' [RKP(b)] Central Committee, and member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Turkestan Front, the Executive Committee of the Comintern's Mid-Eastern Department, the Comintern Executive Committee's Plenipotentiary in Mongolia, and the Deputy Chairman of the RSFSR Soviet of People's Commissars (where he worked for more than 10 years). Ryskulov was a delegate to the 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, and 17th party congresses. "T. Ryskulov was not only a prominent party and government figure, but a passionate publicist and an important scholar. He is the author of many works on Leninist themes, on the history and economics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan."

#### Commemorative Meeting in Tashkent

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 100-word UzTAG report titled "In Memory of a Revolutionary" which notes that a meeting of public representatives of the city of Tashkent took place on 20 December in Tashkent. The meeting was dedicated to observing the 90th anniversary of the birth of the "prominent Communist Party and Soviet government figure Turar Ryskulov. Speeches were made on the great services rendered by Ryskulov to the Motherland with respect to establishing Soviet rule in Turkestan and developing the economy and culture of the region.

CSO: 1830/243

REGIONAL

SHORTCOMINGS IN PRESS CADRES IN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 21 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word unsigned editorial entitled "The Important Tasks of the Local Press." It is noted that in Kazakhstan a single printing of the 214 rayon level, 5 union level, and 7 city level newspapers equal 1.27 million copies and that "many of them are the effective instruments of the party committees in realizing political leadership over the economic, social and cultural development of the rayons and cities, and over the actual means of communist indoctrination of the masses and formation of public opinion."

However, it is also noted that many of the rayon and city newspapers of the republic are not satisfying readers. The lives of the town and country workers are superficially and "sketchily" covered and workers' letters are rarely published; instead of concrete analysis of the facts of everyday life, the pages of several publications are often filled with extensive accounts of meetings and conferences which also appear in the central and oblast papers.

In light of the demands of the CPSU June (1983) plenum, the main strengths of each editorial staff should be directed towards shedding light on the problems of local life and to do this on a high professional level. Considering that the local press is at the forefront of the battle for the formation of the "new man," the CPSU Central Committee has recommended measures for the preparation of cadres for editing rayon and city papers, and strengthening their material-technological base. The task of improving the profitability of publications was also decreed.

"As never before, now it is important to show in the press, including the rayon and city papers, the work of the party and other organizations toward the strengthening of organization, order and discipline in all areas and in all spheres of life. It is necessary to create an atmosphere of intolerance towards cases of disorderliness and irresponsibility, deviation from socially-useful labor, abuses in official positions, theft of public property, drunkenness, hooliganism, and towards other anti-Soviet phenomena. The editorial goes on further to note that in the editorial staffs of the republic's rayon and city newspapers, there are employed about 2,000 workers, meanwhile only a third of them have an educational background in journalism. Many newspapers experience chronically, a shortage in qualified cadres. "The party committees need to concern themselves with the selection and placement cadres in the press, with their ideological indoctrination and professional growth." Party

leaders and Soviet workers need to meet regularly with editorial collectives, and worker-peasant correspondents to inform them about the actual issues of rayon and city life and to instill in them a feeling of high responsibility towards their commissioned duty. "Each rayon or city newspaper, as all of our press, needs to become a mirror of the nationwide struggle for a worthy meeting of the 27th CPSU Congress and 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War, to become an effective instrument of political influence in all spheres of life in the society, of the indoctrination of the Soviet people in the spirit of Communist ideals."

CSO: 1830/205

REGIONAL

CONSTRUCTION OF PLANT IN BAIKAL REGION OPPOSED

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 December 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by PRAVDA correspondent V. Orlov entitled "To Measure for the Seventh Time." Orlov writes in response to a letter from V. Vikulov, deputy chief of the Buryat Branch of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and V. Bazarov, head of the Buryat Gosplan Department for the Preservation of Nature. Vikulov and Bazarov oppose construction of the Baikal Apatite Plant on the Selenga River. Among their objections to the plant: dust clouds from open mining of apatite would settle on Ulan Ude, and surrounding villages; alternative plans to eliminate dust by dampening the mining site would create run-off that would pollute the Selenga; and shocks from blasting at the mines would have an adverse effect on fish in the river. Vikulov and Bazarov are also strongly opposed to the presence of the large reservoirs of waste materials created by a fertilizer plant in an area of seismic activity. [In September 1983 the Soviet Union's worst known environmental disaster occurred when a dam burst at a fertilizer plant on the Dnestr, releasing tons of waste material into the river. The result was a massive fish kill and the contamination of drinking water. Officials believe that earth tremors caused the dam to collapse.]

In responding to the letter, Orlov points out that the site for the Baikal Apatite Plant was chosen in 1970, prior to the enactment of antipollution laws and to the 1971 CPSU resolution on preserving the natural riches of the Baikal region. Studies done since that time by the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences indicate that the site was poorly chosen. The academy, the Buryat Obkom, and the Baikal fish industry have all voiced strong objections to the construction of the plant. They would have the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production turn its attention to other apatite deposits in the BAM zone.

A. Petrishchev, minister of mineral fertilizer production, admits that "the realization of the project in its present form can, of course, lead to unwanted consequences." However, he believes that "after careful preliminary planning work, even this apatite deposit can be put to the service of the people without harming nature."

CSO: 1800/138

REGIONAL

PROGRESS OF EFFORTS TO PROTECT BLACK SEA REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian November 1984 publishes two articles updating efforts to clean up and protect the Black Sea Basin.

The 23 November issue of the paper carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article "With Concern for the Fate of the Rivers" by Villi Kacharava, chief of the GaSSR State Committee for the Preservation of Nature. Kacharava claims that antipollution measures instituted in the Black Sea Basin since 1977 have resulted in a 62 percent decrease in volume of untreated sewage. However, two-thirds of the article is devoted to the failure of industry and agriculture to implement pollution controls. Kocharava criticizes industry leaders who allow the construction of water treatment facilities to be delayed for years, or to be done carelessly. Such facilities often fail to work after they are completed. Efforts to enforce antipollution measures are hindered by deception and lack of cooperation on the part of industry. Kocharava urges training of more specialists on the economics of environmental protection as well as specialists to build, operate and maintain water treatment facilities.

The 27 November ZARYA VOSTOKA carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article entitled "The Health of the Coast" by Fedor Meladze, deputy general director of NPO "Gruzmorberegzashchita" (Scientific Industrial Society for Protection of the Georgia Seashore). Meladze writes about large-scale erosion on the coast of the Black Sea caused by rapid development of the area's territorial production complex and often made worse by piecemeal local efforts to protect the shoreline. More than a thousand hectares of beach was lost between 1961 and 1981. Among the reasons for this rapid deterioration Meladze cites: removal of millions of cubic meters of sediment from the rivers and coast for construction, a decrease in the amount of hard sediments deposited by rivers due to increased water use and the construction of hydroelectric dams, the improper placement of jetties at ports and cement "shoreline fortifications" originally meant to prevent erosion. "Gruzmorberegzashchita" was created in 1981 to provide a scientific, unified approach to the problem. Their solution was to replenish the shoreline with millions of cubic meters of "shorebuilding materials" mined from special quarries. According to Meladze, this natural method "has created conditions in which wave energy can be creative instead of destructive." He claims that more than 40 hectares of land has been reclaimed from the sea.

CSO: 1800/138

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON NEED TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESS

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 13 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word report on the discussion within the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, about the "question of the further improvement of the role of the mass-circulation newspapers in the ideological maintenance of socioeconomic plans." It is noted that newspapers of mass circulation play an "active role in indoctrinating workers and mobilizing their strengths toward fulfilling the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenum meetings, and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Congress, and towards realizing the concrete socioeconomic tasks which are before the workers' collectives." To further improve this role, several measures have been taken including, the establishment of a course of study at the Baku Higher Party School for editorial staff workers, and a system of informing newspapers about the affairs and plans of the party negotiations on workers' collectives. These measures were taken to redress shortcomings in meeting the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum, which include: the need to focus attention on the effectiveness of workers' collectives in fulfilling their socioeconomic tasks; to strengthen organization, order and discipline in these collectives; to establish the Soviet way of life and norms of Communist morality; to establish an atmosphere of intolerance towards disorderliness, irresponsibility, drunkenness, public abuses, hooliganism and other anti-Socialist behavior.

The article goes on to state that "not all of the party committees exhibit enough leadership over the mass-circulation newspapers. Many editors are not elected to the buros of the party committees, are not invited to meetings of the party committees or factory meetings." Also, many who are chosen as editors do not have sufficient experience working in the press. The Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee proposed to the obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and party committees that they resolve and shed light upon these shortcomings, noting that it is necessary to give the newspaper editorial staffs, "daily help, to pay attention to their maintenance, to support socially significant publications, to systematically and in a timely fashion oversee the plans of newspaper workers, to exert permanent control over their realization, and to inform them about the activities of the party organizations."

It is further added that the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee publishing house, "Kommunist," needs to take necessary measures for improving the issuance of mass circulation newspapers, and to create "normal conditions for the work of their colleagues." And that the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Communications is obligated to provide the editorial staffs of these newspapers with access to the city and rayon Automatic Telephone Stations.

CSO: 1830/205

REGIONAL

BSSR CP PROPAGANDA CHIEF ATTACKS RELIGION, PSEUDOSCIENCES

[Editorial Report] Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII in Russian No 12, December 1984 carries on pages 21-28 an article by S. Pavlov, head of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation. The article, entitled "Cultivate Ideological Conviction," centers on the need to combat the threat of "psychological war" from the U.S. and NATO "imperialists" by building "communist moral fiber through the unity of three principles: knowledge, persuasion and practical work." Pavlov expatiates on the need for improved work discipline and the usefulness of the brigade system in achieving this. He points to several factories which have made positive strides in this direction. Near the end of the article, the author moves to a discussion of religion in Belorussia. While asserting that there has been "a weakening of religious consciousness among believers in the population and a decline of interest in religion," Pavlov points to a "paradox": "In certain cities and villages of Brest, Grodno and Vitebsk Oblasts, the number of religious rituals which take place is substantially higher than the level of religiousness in the population." Pavlov concludes that religious fanatics are able to exercise greater influence on nonbelievers than are the lax party and Komsomol organizations in these areas. The need for vigilance in combating this situation is especially great because "the religious channel has become one of the hottest lines of ideological diversion by imperialism." "Our ideological enemy," Pavlov continues, "knows that religion in our country is the only legal refuge alien to socialism in ideology and morals. Therefore... the CIA gives its agents the directive to look at church and especially sectarian communities as ready organizational structures for a conspiracy of elements opposed to socialism." A final reason to maintain "ideological vigilance," according to Pavlov, is "to prevent our opponent from drawing our media and current affairs writing into discussions on useless subjects. Symptoms of such a danger can be seen in sensational works which are published from time to time on biofields, extrasensory perception, parapsychology and telepathy." Pavlov concludes that "several scientific workers with candidate of science diplomas who are basically poor philosophers have had to be corrected in party organizations and publicly in the pages of SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA."

CSO: 1800/140

REGIONAL

KASSR STATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING CHAIRMAN REPLACED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 25 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 30-word statement announcing the removal of Veniamin Ivanovich Mashkunov from the post of chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training in connection with his transfer to other work.

GAPUROV AT TASHAUZ KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 29 December 1984 carries on pages 1-2 a 200-word report, in which it was noted that First Secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee M. G. Gapurov gave a speech at the Tashauz Komsomol conference, which met to hear reports and elect new officials, on 27 December. Participants in the conference discussed shortcomings in the work of the Komsomol organizations, and stressed the need to improve the ideological, mass-political, patriotic, and atheistic work of the Komsomols. G. Nazarov was elected first secretary of the Komsomol obkom at the organizational plenum.

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REGIONAL

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS' ORGANIZATION HEAD HONORED--Comrade Barskaukas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Jiri Kubka, secretary general of the International Organization of Journalists, with the Order of the Friendship of Peoples in the Kremlin today. He warmly congratulated Jiri Kubka on the award, which marks his great contribution to the propagation of the ideas of peace and friendship between peoples, of the consolidation of the international, democratic journalist movement. Jiri Kubka noted that he sees this award as a high estimation of the International Organization of Journalists' activity in deepening mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Dec 84 LD]

CSO: 1830/202

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